

Park Street Multi-Storey Car Park, Cambridge

An Archaeological Evaluation and Desk-based Assessment



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PARK STREET MULTI-STOREY CAR PARK, CAMBRIDGE:

Archaeological Evaluation and Desk-based Assessment

Commissioned by BWB Consulting

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SUMMARY

This archaeological desk-based assessment and trench-based evaluation was commissioned by BWB Consulting to assess the potential for the survival of archaeological features at Park Street multi-storey car park, Cambridge (TL 4489 5889) in advance of proposed redevelopment. Located close to the historic city centre, the PDA is situated between known areas of intensive archaeological activity spanning the Prehistoric to Post-Medieval periods. During the trench-based evaluation phase, which consisted of four 5m by 5m trenches, well-preserved, deeply-stratified archaeological sequences were encountered, containing remains spanning the Late Prehistoric to Modern periods in date. In particular, a significant Romano-British component was identified, indicative of occupation associated with the southern suburb of the Roman town. The level of activity appears to have declined during the succeeding Medieval and Post-Medieval periods – possibly in association with the establishment of the King’s Ditch, which may partially extend into the PDA – but escalated again sharply during the first three decades of the 19th century when extensive urban development took place. Clusters of tenements and associated commercial premises were constructed at this time along long narrow yards, all of which were demolished in 1962/3 to make way for the construction of the Park Street multi-storey car park itself.

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1. INTRODUCTION

This archaeological desk-based assessment and trench-based evaluation was commissioned by BWB Consulting to assess the potential survival and character of archaeological deposits/features at Park Street multi-story car park, Cambridge (TL 4489 5889) in advance of the site's redevelopment. Located close to the historic core of Cambridge, the proposed development area (PDA) measured 0.3ha in area and is currently occupied by a 390 space multi-storey car park with 274 cycle parking spaces, public toilets and a bicycle repair shop. It is proposed that this structure be demolished and replaced by a new, 250 space underground car park with additional development above (Cambridge City Council 2016). The principal objective of the study is to determine the presence/absence of archaeological deposits within the PDA itself on the one hand, and to establish character and extent of known archaeological sites within the surrounding study area and its immediate environs on the other. This report will also address the impact of the car park structure and its construction upon any underlying archaeological strata, including a measured survey of the car park levels relative to the depth of the archaeological strata.

2. METHODOLOGY

The desk-based assessment portion of this report has been compiled under the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologist's (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (2001) and Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (2014). The Cambridge Archaeological Unit is a Registered Archaeological Organisation of the CIfA. The methodology used during the evaluation phase of the project is presented separately in the evaluation results section below (Section 5).

The archaeological baseline has been established using the following methods:

- Desk-based assessment
- Curatorial bodies
- Literature search
- Archaeological evaluation and geotechnical survey results
- Site visit (August 2018)

The methodology comprises assessing the known or potential archaeological resource within the study area in order to characterise the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the resource within a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate. The assessment is based on existing sources of data including Historic Environment Records (HER), published and unpublished

archaeological reports, aerial photographs and historic maps. Where there is sufficient data, this may allow modelling of the resource.

Archaeology is covered by both local and national policy. Nationally, the primary policy affecting archaeology is the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; July 2018). The aim of the NPPF is that action required as part of the planning process is appropriate and proportionate. Historic England's Managing Significance in Decision- Taking in the Historic Environment (2015) provides good practice advice towards the implementation of historic environment policy in the NPPF. The relevant local policy is the Cambridge Local Plan (2006; (updated in 2017)). Relevant sections of national and local policies are reproduced in Appendix 1.

Heritage Assets are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as; a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process. Annex 2 also defines Archaeological Interest as a heritage asset that holds, or potentially could hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them. A Designated Heritage Asset comprises a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area. Significance is defined as; the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

3. BASELINE CONDITIONS

Layout of Study Data

This archaeological desk-based assessment and associated trench-based evaluation was commissioned by BWB Consulting to assess the potential survival of archaeological features at Park Street Car Park, Cambridge (TL 4489 5889, Figure 1). The study area is located within the administrative district of Cambridge City Council at the junction of Round Church Street and Park Street within the Central Conservation Area. The site lies on the corner of Park Street and Round Church Street, immediately inside the line of the Medieval town boundary, the King's Ditch (Figures 1 and 22). The car park was constructed in 1963 in an area previously extensively covered in buildings overlying gardens of earlier periods. It

was extended to its present size in 1966. The site covers 0.3ha fronting on to Park Street. To the southwest are a number of properties which front on to Round Church Street and properties on Portugal Place to the northwest.

This report encompasses a study area extending outwards for a 200m radius from the PDAs' centre. Appendix 2 lists Gazetteer points, shown on Figure 1, which are referenced in the text in bold e.g. **(1)**. This report includes only those known historic and listed buildings that are of direct relevance to the assessment of the archaeological potential of the PDA.

Topography and Geology

The underlying solid geology is Gault Formation Mudstone overlain by superficial river terrace deposits (sands and gravel) (BGS GeoIndex; accessed September 2018). The site is located to the east of the River Cam, which rises from springs along the north-west/south-east Cretaceous chalk ridge south-east of Cambridge. Valley gravels and alluvium cover the valley bottoms, with terraces formed from drift deposits. Chalk rivers have conditioned the topography of the surrounding area draining in a general north-easterly direction into the Fen Basin; Cambridge lies on the southern edge of this basin, with the topography sloping gently downwards in a north-westerly direction from c. 8.8m AOD at the junction of Bridge Street and Round Church Street and 8.5m AOD in Jesus Lane and c. 5.8-6.4m AOD in Lower Park Street and Park Parade. The surface height of the upper level of the ground floor of the car park lies between 7.0m and 7.3m AOD, while the height of the lower basement level is between 0.9m and 1.5m deeper, with surface heights between 5.8m and 6.1m AOD.

Wider Historical and Archaeological Background

The historical and archaeological background of the area and wider background of Cambridge itself is reviewed in several published sources (e.g. Roach 1959; Cam 1959; Lobel 1975; Bryan 1999; Taylor 1999), to which the reader is directed. Nevertheless, a brief overview is necessary in order to outline the background of the town and place the site securely within its wider context; further details on specific sites directly related to its development are discussed in the relevant sections of the main report below.

Little is known of the earliest inhabitants of the area. Although there is diffuse evidence of prehistoric occupation and activity, most notably of Iron Age date, located to the west of the town (e.g. Evans 1996; Mortimer & Evans 1997; Newman 2008) no definite or intensive large-scale settlement has yet been identified. Evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the PDA is extremely limited. Excavations in the immediate area have either produced residual worked

flints only, and these in very small numbers – e.g. Jesus Green, St John's College Corfield Court, Divinity School and School of Pythagoras sites (Davenport *et al.* 2008; Newman 2008b; Newman 2013b; Cessford 2012) – or no prehistoric finds at all (Newman 2008a). This sparse evidence of infrequent activity accords with the palaeo-environmental record revealed at several of these sites, which points to a damp landscape subject to episodes of flooding associated with slow-moving broad river channels (Pollard 1995; Davenport *et al.* 2008; Newman 2008a; Newman 2013a; Newman 2013b). The principal exception to this pattern is the evidence of Middle/Later Iron Age ditches, perhaps constituting an enclosure, found at Jesus Close (Williams & Evans 2004), which suggest the beginnings of agricultural land-use in the area.

Occupation appears instead to have begun in earnest shortly after the Roman invasion in 43 AD, with the accepted picture of Cambridge during this period being one of a settlement centred almost exclusively upon the Castle Hill area (e.g. Alexander & Pullinger 2000). Within Castle Hill's walled circuit limited excavations have revealed a significant mid-first century AD sequence and assemblages (Rees 2016). By the Romano-British period, the environmental evidence indicates that the floodplain in the area of the PDA had become drier (Newman 2008a, 9–10). As such, it was an increasingly suitable locus for sustained activity and, while the high ground of Castle Hill to the northwest was the focus the Roman town proper (Alexander & Pullinger 2000), there is also extensive evidence of extramural settlement, cemeteries, industry and agriculture in the surrounding countryside during the Romano-British period, including on the floodplain below Castle Hill on either side of the Via Devana (the Cambridge to Godmanchester road).

Indeed, the area immediately around Park Street appears to have seen quite intense activity at this time (Figure 1). Repeated observations of Romano-British finds were made during building work conducted in the area in the 19th and 20th century. Digging of a sewage shaft on Park Street in 1848 (Babington 1883), 10m to the southeast of the PDA produced Romano-British pottery, while large quantities of Romano-British pottery and animal bone were also observed during the construction of the Union Building at the end of the 19th century, less than 50m to the south of the PDA (Hughes 1898, 375; Hughes 1907, 410). Further Romano-British material was encountered in the 1970s during excavations conducted by Clive Partridge in the area of the Round Church, adjacent to the Union Building and also in nearby Ram Yard, although the results of this work have never been formally written up (Lobel 1975, 3). Pottery wasters with a probable 3rd century date, indicative of pottery production in the vicinity, were also discovered at the crossroads of Park Street and Jesus Lane, c. 120m southeast of the PDA (Hughes 1903; Hartley 1960).

Recent excavations on Park Street have corroborated the evidence of Romano-British activity provided by these antiquarian and observational records. An evaluation at the ADC theatre on Park Street, for example, revealed a substantial ditch of 2nd to 3rd century date and other associated features (Whittaker 2002, 3–6; Figure 2), while excavations at 11 Park Street, opposite the PDA, uncovered two further ditches of the same date (cf. 2nd–3rd century property boundaries at Corfield Court (Newman 2008b), as well as a group of 3rd–4th century burials (Alexander *et al.* 2004, 91)). Contemporary Romano-British burials at 35–37 Jesus Lane may indicate that these burials were part of a more extensive cemetery (Alexander *et al.* 2004, 67–8). Although the evidence for settlement in the Park Street area is somewhat piecemeal, cumulatively there is clear indication of Romano-British property boundaries and industry from the mid-2nd century onwards, as well as the later mortuary activity.

Following the decline of the Roman town during the 5th century the level of occupation in the area appears to have temporarily decreased, as the evidence for Early Saxon (c. 410-700) activity in and around Cambridge primarily comprises material recovered during the 19th century from pagan cemeteries on the outskirts of the city (cf. Dodwell *et al.* 2004; Cessford with Dickens 2005). Very little occupational evidence from this period has yet been identified, with the exception of a small 6th to 7th century settlement that was recently excavated on the western bank of the Cam around a kilometre to the south of the former Roman town (Dodwell *et al.* 2004).

Middle to Late Saxon (c. 700-900) activity, in contrast, appears to have been primarily refocused upon the Castle Hill area, where a 7th to 9th century execution cemetery has recently been investigated (Cessford with Dickens 2005; Cessford *et al.* 2007). By the mid-9th century it is clear that some form of settlement had been re-established in the area, as this was occupied by the Viking Great Army in 875, and the region was incorporated into the Danelaw from c. 886 until its conquest by Edward the Elder in c. 917 (Cam 1934, 39; Lobel 1975, 3). Although it has been suggested that occupation extended across both the northern and southern banks of the Cam at this time (Cam 1934, 39; Haslam 1984, 19; Hines 1999, 136; Taylor 1999, 44-50), there has as yet been little opportunity to test this theory archaeologically.

Regardless of the settlement's precise extent, it remained only an 'economically viable backwater' up until the mid-10th century (Hines 1999, 136); following this date, however, it emerged as a significant urban centre. By the late 10th century a mint had been established (Lobel 1975, 3) and the town was being linked to a group of important trading centres including Norwich, Thetford and Ipswich (cf. Fairweather 2005), thereby emphasising the central role played by river trade in its rapid economic growth. Excavations at St John's Divinity School and Corfield

Court uncovered evidence of occupation in this period (Newman 2008b; Cessford 2012), but there is no indication that Late Saxon settlement spread as far as the Park Street area, which may well have continued to be uninhabited (Newman 2013a, 7). In 1133, a Benedictine nunnery (St Mary and St Radegund) was founded on land immediately to the east of the study area (now Jesus College) and its western boundary ditch (the Jesus Ditch), extended to Park Street area (Newman 2013a).

In the 12th century, the centre of Medieval Cambridge was enclosed by an extensive boundary work known as the King's Ditch. This boundary incorporated the short western (Park Street) stretch of the Jesus Ditch, as part of a wider arc that swung northwest to meet the river (Newman 2013a). A small section of a substantial Medieval feature, interpreted as possibly part of the King's Ditch boundary work, was excavated at the junction of Portugal Place and New Park Street in the 1990s (Regan 1997). While the course of the King's Ditch to the north, appears to have been altered over time (Newman 2013a), the Park Street stretch is thought to have remained a consistent boundary throughout the Late Medieval and post-Medieval period, until the construction of Park Street itself in the 19th century. Its route runs either beside or potentially partially within the PDA (Figure 1). At around 9.0m wide, at least 3.2m deep and c. 1340m long, the ditch comprised a significant component of the local landscape. It was also very long-lived, surviving as a discrete entity until the late 18th century – albeit in a much-reduced form – and remaining a local topographic presence into the early 21st century.

At the beginning of the 13th century Cambridge acted as the leading inland port in the county, through which goods and services were disseminated to many of the surrounding regional towns (Cam 1934, 43). By this time the town was fully established on the eastern side of the river, and was probably already enclosed by the extensive boundary work that later became known as the King's Ditch. Although the eponymous 'king' is usually interpreted as being either John (1167-1216), who repaid the bailiffs of Cambridge the costs of enclosing of the city in 1215, or Henry III (1207-72), who paid for its refortification in 1267 (Cooper 1842-53), a recent radio-carbon determination derived from the basal fill of the ditch at the Grand Arcade site indicates that the boundary was at least partially extant by the late 11th or early 12th century (Cessford and Dickens in prep.). By the early 17th century the ditch had largely silted up beyond practical use (Atkinson 1907) – despite numerous edicts having been passed for its cleaning and maintenance – and Cambridge's role as a dominant port was similarly long since over (Bryan 1999, 97).

At this stage the economic wealth of the town was no longer based upon river-borne trade, as it had been throughout the Medieval period, but was instead

largely centred around the University (founded in 1209). The expansion of this institution had greatly benefited from royal investment, especially from the 15th century onwards (Bryan 1999, 94-6), and its growth was also given significant impetus by the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1536-40 since many of the disbanded religious houses were subsequently converted into Colleges (*cf.* Willis & Clark 1886). Indeed, the influence of these Colleges has been one of the primary factors in shaping the landscape of Cambridge ever since, with the central riverside area (once the heartland of Medieval river trade activity) having been increasingly encroached upon from the 15th century onwards (Bryan 1999, 95).

The most significant modern developments in Cambridge have comprised the arrival of the railway in 1845 and the city's rapid suburban expansion, largely begun in the 19th century and continuing to this day, into what had once been its surrounding rural hinterland; much of the area to the north of the site forms part of this belt of later suburban development (Bryan 1999, 103-7).

Past and Current Land Use

Past and current land use is characterised by the known history of the PDA as documented in the historical and cartographic record, which is discussed in detail in Section 4 of this report. In brief, the earliest map evidence suggests the PDA was located on the western side of the King's Ditch and that at the end of the 16th century the site was occupied by an orchard or gardens with some small associated structures. Aside from the gradual rearward expansion of the properties fronting onto Bridge Street, few changes occurred to this pattern until the early late 18th/19th century when the area was transformed by a programme of intensive urbanisation. Park Street and Round Church street were created, along with numerous smaller yards and alleyways with associated terraced dwellings and commercial premises. By the time the 1885 Ordnance Survey map was produced (Figure 3d), the PDA was intensively occupied by a series of tenement dwellings, workshops, stables and other commercial units situated along the alleyways of Ram Yard and Jordan's Yard.

A survey conducted in June 1958 (Figure 5) shows that a large number of buildings were demolished across the PDA to make way for the construction of the multi-storey car park, in addition to those that were cleared contemporaneously to permit the widening of Park Street and Round Church Street for increased vehicular access. The car park has remained in use to this day. The building was extended in 1966 and a refurbishment was carried out in 1997 with cycle parking added in 2002 and refurbishment of the toilets in 2003. Jordan's Yard still partially exists running in a north-east south-west direction and provides access to Park Street Car Park itself along with an entrance into Cambridge Arts & Sciences Sixth Form & Tutorial Collage (CATs).

Constraints: Listed Buildings, Designated Assets and Scheduled Ancient Monuments

There are no listed buildings or Buildings of Local Interest (BLI) within the PDA. Over 100 listed buildings are located within the study area, reflecting the Medieval origin and collegiate nature of the city centre and its intensive 19th century development. The Cambridge Union Building, a Grade II Listed Building (HER ref. 47311), is located to the south of the PDA. Numerous Buildings of Local Interest are found within the study area and include 11-16 Park Street and 13-14 Round Church Street¹. There are three registered parks within the study area, those at St John's, Trinity and Christ's colleges. Situated c. 420m northwest of the PDA, outside of the study area, are Castle Mound and English Civil War earthworks at the castle, both scheduled monuments. The setting of these monuments is not affected by proposed development.

The site sits within the Central Conservation Area that affords statutory protection of the built environment within such an area (Cambridge County Council 2016). To the north west of the site is Portugal Place, a street of high significance in terms of the character and quality of the Central Conservation Area. The 1950s Maypole public house bounds the northern site perimeter. To the south west boundary is Cambridge Arts & Sciences Sixth Form & Tutorial Collage. A crane jib is attached to the northern elevation of this building and hints at the more industrial use of the wider environs in the not too distant past.

The Archaeological Assessment

The objective of this study is to collate and assess existing information relating to the archaeology of the study area and relevant sites of interest from the wider landscape environs. This data will then be used to assess both areas of archaeological potential and determine the likely survival of such remains. This data will then be used to assess the likely impact of development on the archaeological record and suggest means of mitigation.

Sources

Principal sources consulted for this study were:

- Cambridgeshire Historical Environment Record (CHER)
- Historic map sequence 1590s – 1900
- Ordnance Survey (OS) maps – 1880s to present
- Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society

¹ Details of listed buildings and Buildings of Local Interest are provided by Cambridge City Council on a street and area basis. These details can be found on the city's website at: <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/historic-core-appraisal>

- Cambridge Collection
- Literature search (University Library, Cambridge)
- Cambridgeshire Records Office (CCRO)

Known and Potential Archaeology

Only one previous, small-scale investigation has been undertaken within the PDA itself; archaeological monitoring of six geotechnical boreholes was undertaken at the site in 2014 (59, MCB23533). The results of this work revealed that archaeological strata survived beneath the building's foundations. An archaeological sequence between 1.8 and 2.5m in depth was recorded. Beneath a substantial modern levelling deposit, a horizon of Late Medieval/Post-Medieval garden soil was identified, as well as strata which may represent the fills of archaeological features, Late Medieval land reclamation and potential alluvial deposits (Robinson 2014). The nature of these remains was investigated in greater detail during a subsequent trench-based evaluation, the results of which are presented in Section 5.

Within the study area extending for a radius of 200m from the PDA, a wide range of archaeological sites and antiquarian discoveries have previously been recorded. These will now be presented on a period-by-period basis (all gazetteer entries are plotted in Figure 1).

Prehistoric and Romano-British (up to c. 410AD)

Prehistoric and Romano-British activity includes evidence of prehistoric woodland clearance (29a), worked flint (37), Romano-British pottery (2, 8, 15, 24, 29a, 29b, 32, 37, 39c) and kiln wasters (35), quern stone (30), coins (10, 13, 50, 52), an unidentified object and miscellaneous finds (21, 33), animal bone (8), a bronze horse (50), shell (24), ditches and pits (24, 28, 29a, 29d), quarry pits (29a, 37), boundary and property plots (37), and human remains found up to 2m below the present ground surface (24, 36). Perhaps most significant (though not recorded in the HER) are the large quantities of Romano-British pottery and bone observed during the construction of the Union Building immediately south of the PDA (58). Two cinerary urns were also recovered during this work, as well as five human skulls (58).

Medieval (c. 410 - 1539)

Excluding listed buildings, except those that have a separate HER monument entry, significant Medieval archaeological features and finds are attested within the study area. This includes evidence of drainage and boundary ditches (3, 28, 29f), pits (3, 28), earthworks (16, 42, 48), the King's Ditch (6, 14, 28, 34, 43), the

site of a bridge over the King's Ditch (31), former lanes (8), stone and wooden structural elements and buildings (3, 13, 17, 18, 26, 29f, 31, 39b, 44) and human remains (16, 29e, 44; see discussion), St John's College (29), Trinity College and remains of King's Hall (39) and Sidney Sussex College (38, 42, 44, 48), the site of the former All Saints Church (40) and the site of Cope's Cross (56).

Numerous pieces of pottery (3, 6, 8, 11, 12, 31, 39d, 39e, 55, 57), stained glass (17, 44), Anglo-Saxon metalwork (13, 53), an Anglo-Saxon brooch (41), blue-glass, a spindlewhorl and comb (45), metal objects (7, 39d), a Medieval seal (48), preserved wood and wooden objects and debris and bone objects (6), animal bone and botanical and environmental remains (6, 14, 28, 34, 43), leather items (6), and clay pipes (6) have also been found within the study area. The sites of former religious foundations are also recorded within the study area. These include: the former Grey Friars (38, 42, 44, 48), the hospital and cemetery of St John (29e, 37), Magdalene Bridge (13), St Clement's Church (22), St Georges Church – the pre-cursor to the Holy Sepulchre (30).

Evidence from borehole monitoring within the PDA suggests that several features survive including Medieval to Post-Medieval garden soils and there is a potential for further features such as waste and cess pits (59). The alluvial deposits indicate the underlying gravels slope towards the north and northeast. The finds assemblage included a small quantity of undated animal bone, two pieces of worked bone tentatively dated to the late Medieval to post Medieval period and four fragments of worked flint.

Post-Medieval (1540 - Present)

Cambridge contains numerous post-Medieval buildings and structures. There are over 100 listed buildings recorded within the study area, in addition to numerous buildings of local interest (BLS), for example 13 & 14 Round Church Street. Unless these buildings have a separate HER monument record they are not enumerated in the gazetteer. Of the listed buildings and BLIs within the study area and PDA these include the Old Vicarage, Thompson's Lane (20), Church of St Clement (22), Little Trinity, Jesus Lane (27), St John's College (29), the Old Divinity School and Lichfield Huse (37), Trinity College (39), the site of All Saints church and memorial cross (40), Sidney Sussex College (38, 42, 44), and Lloyd's Bank (46). Although not gazetteered, located immediately south of the PDA is the Grade II listed Union Building.

Other post-Medieval evidence within the study area consists of the Jewish Students Centre (19), trade tokens (1), refuse (49), ground and gravel surfaces (2, 8, 49), a tile and flower pot kiln (3), records of a possible mill (8), former breweries (9, 51), building structural evidence, foundations and cellaring (4, 18, 37, 54), gardens and yards (37, 39e), pits and wells (37), backfilled features (6,

14, 28, 34, 43), pottery (29e), animal bone and plant remains (6, 14, 28, 34, 43), brick and tile (29e), metal objects and tobacco pipes (39d), Lindum House (37), and Magdalene Bridge (13). In addition, air-raid shelters are recorded on Jesus Green (5).

Undated

Investigations in Bridge Street revealed an undated wooden structure (13) and road (25), but no further details are known.

4. HISTORIC, CARTOGRAPHIC AND PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

The cartographic evidence for Cambridge is extensive, with maps having been produced from the late 16th century onwards (see further Clark & Gray 1921; Baggs & Bryan 2002; Table 1). The earliest map to depict the site is that of Richard Lyne, which was published in 1574. The area is shown as open and unoccupied in this depiction, but as Lyne's map is highly schematic and subjective it does not necessarily provide a reliable source. The same is also true of George Braun's map of 1575 and William Smith's of 1588. In 1592, however, a more reliable plan was surveyed by John Hammond. Only one complete copy of this work is known to have survived, held by the Bodleian Library in Oxford, and of this many of the sheets are in a very poor state of preservation. Unfortunately, the part showing PDA is situated upon one of these poorly preserved sheets, and few useful details can be discerned in the surviving portion of the print.

Subsequent maps compiled by John Speed in 1610 and Thomas Fuller in 1634 contribute few useful details as they primarily represent copies of earlier works. The first reliable cartographic depiction of the site is therefore that of David Loggan in 1688 (Figure 3a). Loggan showed the Bridge Street frontage to the southwest of the PDA as being relatively intensely built-up at this date. Several ranges of buildings, situated along extensive courtyards or alleyways, extend back for some distance from the street front and probably intrude partway into the perimeter of the PDA at their rear. The remaining space, which comprises the bulk of the site, is depicted as a series of gardens and/or orchards, with one or two ancillary structures also present. Notably, along the north-eastern perimeter of site, and again potentially extending partially into the PDA, lies the King's Ditch, which is still depicted as an open feature at this date (although contemporary surveys record that it was by this time much reduced in both width and depth; Atkinson 1907).

By 1798, when an additional map was produced by William Custance, relatively few changes had occurred (Figure 3b). Along the Bridge Street frontage the intensity of occupation had increased, but the constituent properties do not appear

to have extended much further northeast into the PDA. To their rear, within the site itself, what had previously been shown as orchards are now formal gardens, although two ancillary structures are still present here. So too is the King's Ditch, by this date most probably reduced to a boundary as opposed to a substantial entity.

Date	Description
1574	Lyne's map of Cambridge
1575	Braun's map of Cambridge
1588	Smith's map of Cambridge
1592	Hammond's map of Cambridge
1610	Speed's map of Cambridge
1634	Fuller's map of Cambridge
1688	Loggan's map of Cambridge
1798	Custance's map of Cambridge
1830	Baker's map of Cambridge
1840	Dewhurst & Nichols' map of Cambridge
1863	Lowry's map of Cambridge
1885	1st Edition County Series 1:500 OS scale map
1896	B.Park.J96.15828 Park Street (photo)
1897	Jordan's Yard Plan (attached to property deed)
1902	2 nd Edition Ordnance Survey map
Early 20th c.	B.Park.K3.8558 Park Street (photo)
1920	Photograph: Cambridgeshire Collection, Cambridge Central Library
1927	3 rd Edition Ordnance Survey map
1928	Jordan's Yard Plan (attached to property deed)
1929	B.Jor.K29.2327 Jordan's Yard (photo)
1947	1:25,000 scale Ordnance Survey map of Cambridge
1958	Survey conducted in advance of car park construction
1959	Compulsory Purchase Plan
1962	Rear of 9-12 Jordan's Yard
1967	1:25,000 scale Ordnance Survey map of Cambridge
1973	1:25,000 scale Pathfinder Ordnance Survey map Sheet 1004
1985-87	OS 1:25,000 scale Pathfinder Sheet 1004
2014	OS 1:25,000 scale Explorer Sheet 209

Table 1. Cartographic and historical evidence examined during this study. Those items highlighted in bold are illustrated at the end of the report

Perhaps most notably, in 1798 neither Park Street nor Round Church Street – which today comprise two of the principal boundaries of the PDA – had yet been established (although the beginning of the latter was potentially represented by a narrow alleyway between rows of buildings). This situation had substantially

altered by 1830, however, when Baker's map indicates that substantial development had occurred all across the area (Figure 3c). Within the PDA itself, buildings now extended in unbroken succession from Bridge Street all the way back to the newly-established Park Street (which occupied approximately the same location as the now infilled King's Ditch). The rapidity with which these structures were established indicates a degree of organisation that is typical of speculative development; a common practice all across Cambridge following the inclosure of the town's open fields in the early 19th century.

By the time the 1885 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map was produced (Figure 3d) – the first detailed, accurately measured plan of the site that can be used to extract reliable details and locations of buildings – the pattern of occupation at the site was well established. A series of long, narrow yards (including most notably Jordan's Yard, Ram's Yard and Black Moor Head Yard) were present that were clustered with structures of mixed residential and occupational usage.

Historically, by 1897 the majority of the properties located in Jordan's Yard were in single ownership; a common pattern for tenements at this date. On the 30th of September 1897, for example, No's 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 Jordan's Yard were transferred from the ownership of James Osbourne (tailor) and William Tanmore (plumber) to that of George Scales (brewer) (for a contemporary plan attached to the deeds, see Figure 4). On the 7th of August 1928 these same properties were purchased by P.H. Allin, an automobile trader with premises at 12 Bridge Street. There are also deeds from 1896 onwards for No. 13 Jordan's Yard and the plot adjoining No. 12, where evaluation Trench 2 is situated (Figure 5). The latter of which in 1896 housed 'a freehold stable, dung pit and yard and a freehold oil store and cart shed with loft and workshop over and also a timber and tiled erection'. Opposite No. 12 lay the smithy and an adjoining Clare College property.

Notably, the 1897 plan appears to show steps up to the thresholds of No's 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 Jordan's Yard, suggesting that all are likely to have had partial basements. This is also indicated by a 1929 photograph showing the main section of the yard and many close set, jettied buildings (Figure 6). Lightwells used to illuminate basements are visible in several of these properties. Structurally, the houses vary markedly in both size and design, indicating that they did not originate in a single planned phase of development but instead represent the piecemeal agglomeration of multiple actions (although it is highly likely that discrete clusters of buildings were built speculatively by a single developer).

Photographic evidence from the 1920s (Figure 6) shows the view looking north from the junction of Park Street and Round Church Street towards Lower Park Street. The narrow width of Park Street, indicative of the close-set nature of all of the surrounding streets at this date, is clearly visible. The densely built-up frontage lying to the left in this image is now sealed beneath the northeast edge of the car

park. To the rear of the site lay Blackmoor Head Yard, which ran parallel with Jordan's Yard to the south. The plan of 1897 shows names of roads and yards and owners of adjoining properties in this area. By 1933 the majority of these properties consisted of small businesses including workshops, garages and livery stables. By 1950 house numbers on Blackmoor Head Yard are apparent, such as No.6 (where Evaluation Trench 1 is partially located) which was owned by Nellie Viles Tyler who sold both No.6 and No.7 to Rupert William Allen.

The 1927 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey map shows how the site developed as a series of small units grouped around Ram Yard and Jordan's Yard with their principal frontage connecting onto Park Street and Round Church Street (the latter being much reduced in width when compared to its layout today). Further photographs taken along Jordan's Yard in 1929, viewing north east shows the extensive street pattern. Basements are clearly visible in multiple houses as well as stairs to entrance doors.

The location of the first phase of the multi-storey car park was surveyed in June 1958 (Figure 5), showing the buildings that were demolished to make way for its construction as well as those that were cleared contemporaneously to permit the widening of Park Street and Round Church Street for vehicular access in 1962, resulting in the narrow row of buildings being removed and the consequential loss of Ram Yard. By 1959, when 20 plots at the car park site were compulsorily purchased by Cambridge County Council (Figure 5), P. H. Allin and Sons (an automobile and electrical engineering company then owned by S. W. Allin and S. G. Allin) had built up their holding to include 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 Jordan's Yard as well as 12, 13, 14 and 15 Bridge Street.

By 1964 the site had been comprehensively redeveloped to create the multi-storey car park devised as part of the Holford Plan (1950) for Cambridge; the re-engineering of the medieval city to meet the burgeoning needs of the modern motor car.

5. EVALUATION RESULTS

Following on from the initial borehole investigation that was conducted in 2014 (59, MCB23533), an archaeological trench-based evaluation comprising four 5m by 5m test pits was conducted within the PDA in July and August 2018 (for locations, see Figure 7). The results of this evaluation, including sequences spanning the Late Prehistoric to Modern periods, was encountered, will be presented below on a trench-by-trench basis.

Methodology

The evaluation followed the written scheme of investigation prepared by the CAU (Dickens 2018); it was monitored by Andy Thomas, Development Control Archaeologist at Cambridgeshire's Historic Environment Team. Concrete floor surfaces and associated hardcore deposits were broken out and removed by a sub-contractor (Acrabuild) prior to the commencement of the archaeological works. The trenches were then hand excavated, with the assistance of a 1.0 tonne minidigger operating under close archaeological supervision. Due to the depth of the sequence, which exceeded 3.5m in some instances, allied with the limited ceiling height (which precluded the introduction of shoring), the sides of each trench were stepped with depth. Every 0.5m down, the sides were stepped in by 0.5m in order to maintain the structural cohesion of the deposits. Consequently, the lowest strata in each trench were only partially exposed, typically within test pits measuring around 1.0m by 1.0m in extent.

All archaeological features and deposits that were exposed by this work were recorded using the CAU-modified version of the MoLAS system (Spence 1994). Base plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20, whilst sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. A digital photographic archive was also compiled. Throughout the following text, context numbers are indicated by square brackets (e.g. [101]) and feature numbers by the prefix F. (e.g. F.01). All work was carried out with strict adherence to Health and Safety legislation and within the recommendations of FAME (Allen and Holt 2010). The sitecode for the investigation was PSC18 and the event number was ECB 5556.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was located in the western corner of the car park's ground floor (Figure 7). Here, the current floor level lies at 7.32m AOD and the uppermost natural gravels were encountered at 5.44m AOD (Figure 8). This area of the car park had previously been investigated in 2014 by a geotechnical borehole (No. 1; see Robinson 2014). Trench 1 measured 4.18m by 4.48m in extent and was stepped regularly every 0.50m, resulting in a reduced basal measurement of 1.20m by 1.40m. Consequently, the exposition of the lowest features and deposits is limited.

The earliest activity observed in this trench was Romano-British in date and commenced in the 2nd/3rd century when a series of intercutting pits were dug into the undated subsoil. The Roman sequence then continued with the formation of a probable garden-soil deposit and an overlying compacted gravel surface. Subsequently, garden-soil deposits continued to accrue into the Medieval and early Post-Medieval periods, their formation only being interrupted by the insertion of a single undated pit. Around the beginning of the 16th century, however, a significant change appears to have occurred. A much more intensive period of pit

digging commenced, indicating a potential rearward expansion of the main locus of occupation on Bridge Street. The earliest features in this sequence were also lined with clay, suggesting a possible association with industrial or craft-related activity. This pattern of intensive pit digging continued into the 18th century, with many of the later features oriented on a consistent SE-NW alignment that probably respects the orientation of contemporary property boundaries. Eventually, around the late 18th/early 19th century, historic cartographic sources indicate that Trench 1 became sealed beneath a cluster of buildings situated on Blackmoor Head Yard, but no trace of these structures except a deep brick-built stanchion survived the destruction and levelling occasioned by the construction of the present car park in 1962-1964. Up to a metre of stratigraphy was potentially lost at this time, with only a small quantity of 19th century material surviving the truncation (Figures 8 to 10).

The earliest features are Romano-British in date and were dug into subsoil F.49: a compacted, 0.22m deep brown-yellow silty, sandy gravel, contained one piece of animal bone. They consist of four pits, F.32, F.33, F.34 and F.35, which were backfilled with a moderately compact very dark brown-black clay-silt with gravel and stone inclusions. The homogeneity of these fills made it impossible to individuate specific cuts, except where they directly truncated the subsoil. The pits had concave to flat bases with gradually sloping sides and measured between 0.38m to 0.94m (length) by 0.26m to 0.61m (wide). Their depths varied between 0.11m and 0.15m+. The pottery recovered points towards the 2nd-4th centuries while other finds included pieces of animal bone, shells, ceramic building materials (CBM) and metalworking slag. These early pits were then sealed by probable garden-related deposit F.48, which was composed of two layers. Firstly a very dark, near-black homogeneous silty deposit [108], which was 0.15m in depth and contained Romano-British material including 1st-4th century pottery, bone, shells, stone roof tile fragments, CBM, mortar and a fine copper alloy chain.

Overlying [108] was [107], a 0.10m thick deposit of compacted gravels and pebbles in a mixed brown and black silty matrix that also contained Romano-British finds (1st-4th century pottery, animal bone and stone roof tile fragments). Its nature and compaction indicate that it may have comprised a deliberate surface. F.48 was subsequently overlain by F.47, a further garden-soil deposit that consisted of a fine, friable brown silt containing pottery, bone and shells at 0.42m depth. The ceramics are mostly Romano-British (1st-4th century) with one Medieval sherd, which is possibly intrusive. F.47 was truncated by pit F.31, which was only partially excavated due to its position in the southern corner of the trench, with no dating evidence recovered. Subsequently, garden-soil deposits again continued to accumulate in the area and are visible in the north-eastern part of the trench: F.44 is composed of fine dark brown-black clay silts, between 0.15m -0.50m deep, with animal bone and mixed Medieval (16th-17th century) pottery in the latest layer [038]. F.43, another dark grey, slightly sandy silt, (probable garden level) might also be related to that sequence. However, being fully located in the first step, it was not excavated and its relation with F.44 is therefore unknown.

A significant change occurred during the early post-Medieval period, when the preceding sequence of garden soils was truncated by a series of pits. The first of these, F.30, was located in the western corner of the trench. This feature, which was only partially excavated, appeared to be circular in plan and in excess of 1m deep. It was filled by [104] and [109], both compact light grey clays with frequent white chalk inclusions and including 16th-17th century and earlier residual pottery, animal bone, CBM (and one nail in [109]). A thin lens of black silt with red-orange iron panning, [112], separates these two fills: it shows the action of water being trapped by the clayey lower fill [109] leaving residual seepage. The form is possibly contemporaneous to the use of the pit, and could therefore indicate industrial- or craft-related activity. Next to the uppermost part of the pit lies F.45, a light grey clay layer measuring 1.15m by 0.30m with F.46, a dark grey, silty clay layer measuring 0.70m+ by 0.10m+. As both deposits lie predominately within a step, they were only partially excavated. F.45, by its composition, is probably a fill of pit F.30, equal to [104] or [109], while F.46, being rather different could be another, different fill or another layer cut by F.30.

Also part of these first truncations of the garden-related F.44, pit F.36 lies in the southern corner of the trench without having any physical relationship to F.30. Appearing 0.10m-0.15m above the level of the second 0.50m step and being fully located in it, only a very small portion of the feature was excavated. This pit was visible on 1.80m x 0.90m and was composed of moderately compact, very dark brown-grey silt, with next to no material culture. A 0.05m-0.10m ring of white to pale grey clay lined the edge of the feature. This characteristic could provide evidence of an industrial or craft-related activity which used the nearby water source (tanning, smithery, etc.).

Subsequent intensive pit digging continued into the 18th century with a consistent SE-NW alignment, probably respecting contemporary property boundaries. F.26 was one of the early pits in that succeeding post-Medieval phase. It was backfilled with a heterogeneous, moderately compact, grey clay-silt mixed with white clay which included CBM, stone roof tiles, Medieval pottery and animal bone, measuring 1.80m x 0.35m by 0.28m. Near the northern corner of the trench, pit F.29 was also cut into garden deposits. F.44 and was composed of a grey clay silt with chalk and gravel inclusions, however was only observable in section. It presented with moderate sides and a flat-based profile measuring 0.82m by 0.29m. Truncating both F.26 and F.29, pit F.27 was steep-sided and flat-based, with a sub-rectangular shape measuring 1.40m+ by 1.34m+ by 0.40m deep. Its fill consisted of a grey clay-silt with gravel and stone inclusions and contained Medieval pottery, animal bone and CBM. Further to the SE, pit F.28 occupied a rather important part of the trench. Only partially appearing in the trench it measured 2.20m by 1.80m by 0.27m deep. It was backfilled with a grey, compact, silty clay with stones, gravel, CBM inclusions and 13th-15th century pottery sherds.

Ending this Post-Medieval sequence by covering or truncating the earlier pits, F.13 maintained the SE-NW alignment, possible sign that contemporary property boundaries were still following the same orientation during the late post-Medieval

period. With a vertically sided and flat based profile, it measured 4.30m+ by 2.0m by 0.30m deep. Its fill was composed of a compact grey clay silt with stones, gravel and clunch inclusions. It also contained 16th-19th century pottery, animal bone, shells, CBM and clay tobacco pipe fragments. However, 19th century pot sherds are most likely intrusive from the car park make-up layer [048].

During the 18th century, the pit digging continued but moved slightly to the southern and south-western part of the trench while still broadly respecting the previous SE-NW alignment. F.25 first truncated F.13 in the western corner of the trench: this steep-sided and flat-based pit measured 0.45m by 0.65m by 0.35m deep. It was filled with a semi-friable grey clay silt with gravel, small stones, CBM and chalk flecks. It also comprised frequent traces of roots, suggesting a garden-related function like a planting bed. The fill contained animal bone, CBM, glass, Medieval and residual 16th-17th century pottery. F.25 was then cut by F.15, measuring 3.30m+ by 1m+. The actual shape of the feature was unknown, it presented concave sides, a flat base and was only 0.22m deep. It was backfilled with heterogeneous grey silty clay with gravel, mortar fragments and chalk inclusions. It also included tobacco pipes fragments, animal bone, glass, CBM and 16th- 19th century pottery. These characteristics point toward a potential garden-related function, possibly a planting bed.

A small sub-rectangular pit, F.16, was dug into F.15 near the south-western limit of excavation. Its semi-friable dark brown/black sandy silt fill contained gravel, stones, CBM and chalk flecks inclusions. Its cut had moderate to steep sides, a narrow and concave base and measured 0.42m+ by 0.36m by 0.16m deep. This 18th century series of features ended with F.42 which covered F.15 and F.16. This layer was 4.30m+ by 1.98m+ by 0.28m deep and its only visible limit also followed a SE-NW alignment. It consisted of a semi friable dark grey/black sandy silt with small stones, gravel, mortar lumps and CBM inclusions. It also contained animal bone, tobacco clay pipe, shells, slags, residual Romano-British pot sherds and 16th to 19th century pottery. Mostly machine-dug, F.42 was possibly composed of the fills of intercutting late post-Medieval or modern pits or possibly merely a large truncation, localised in the south-west part of the site. These 18th century features, contained in the south-western part of the trench and similarly orientated, shows further activity in this part of site, possibly still inside existing property boundaries. This meant that this area potentially retained a similar usage for several centuries, without any notable change apart for some more intensive activity commencing during the early Post-Medieval period.

This part of town undertook a radical transformation during the late 18th to early 19th century with the construction of numerous houses, lanes and yards. According to historic maps, Trench 1 sealed buildings situated on Blackmoor Head Yard. Nothing of this very different occupation phase remained in the trench but a deep brick-built stanchion. F.11 was preserved at 6.98m AOD and reached solid sand and gravel at 5.48m AOD. Its construction cut [029] was steep-sided, sub-rectangular with a flat base and roughly vertical sides. Its upper part measured 1.90m by 1.06m by 0.75m deep. The step-in occurred 6.25m AOD and was measured at 1.55m by 0.85m by 0.75m deep. The lower part of the stanchion, [028], was trench-built and consisted of

a mix of gravel and small stones in semi-friable yellow sand mortar and concreted off-white lime mortar. As the construction cut steps out, the stanchion's dimensions remained similar. The middle part of the foundation, [027], was made of irregularly laid bricks with one upper course of on-edge bricks in a mix of yellowish sandy mortar and off-white lime mortar. The bricks were all similar: unfrogged, pale yellow to pinkish red in colour and measured 0.21m by 0.11m by 0.06m. Overlying [027], upper foundation [026] stepped in to attain 0.46m in width. Only one course of on bed bricks was preserved: it was composed of two lines of bricks with one line of bricks laid perpendicular. The bricks were similar in fabric and dimensions to those in [027] and they were linked together by the same mix of yellow sand mortar and off-white lime mortar. The upper, wider part of the construction cut [029] was then backfilled with the spoil, a mix of black sandy silt and grey clay [126].

No traces of the main build of the wall survived in the trench: the foundations of these buildings were probably regularly supported by stanchions like F.11 that provided a better stability for buildings built on a deep sequence of soft soils. Blackmoor Head Yard and the buildings around it were destroyed during the construction of the car park in 1962-1964. In Trench 1, F.18 was first marked by the flat-based construction cut [049] uniformly truncating the overall sequence, save 0.10m of the stanchion like F.11, measured at 6.90m AOD. This cut was then filled on 0.10m-0.20m with compact darkish clay silt with frequent stones, gravel, CBM, and chalk inclusions under pink-orange stones and gravelly mortar. This formed a make-up layer, [047], ready for the 0.30m concrete slabs which are still used as the car park's floor.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was located towards the northeast corner of the car park's ground floor (Figure 7). Here, the current floor level lay at 7.32m AOD and the uppermost natural gravels were encountered at 3.70m AOD. This area of the car park had been evaluated in 2014 as part of a geotechnical borehole survey (Robinson 2014). The stratified archaeological sequence (excluding disturbance caused by the construction of the car park) measured 2.97m in depth and 5.00m by 4.48m in extend. The stepped methodology adopted for this trench's excavation resulted in a reduced basal area of 1.0m by 1.0m and the natural gravels were reached via augering (Figures 11 and 12).

The earliest deposits to be encountered in this trench appear to have been waterlain in nature. Due to the limited exposure that was possible within a small test pit situated at the base of a deep trench, however, it is unclear whether this material had formed within a natural hollow/channel or a large cut feature. Subsequently, a thick layer of greenish mottled silty clay appears to have been introduced; this deposit contained Romano-British pottery. It was subsequently overlain by a lens of yellow sandy gravels, above which was encountered a further deposit of greenish mottled silty clay. A substantial, homogenous layer of mid-greyish brown clay silt was then present, which appears to represent deliberate

dumping to infill the area; a process that probably began during the Late Medieval or early Post-Medieval period and continued, in the form of additional layers, into the 18th century. The sequence was then capped by a brick-filled soakaway and two layers of concrete and associated hardcore that together represent the construction of the car park in the early 1960s.

The earliest deposits to be encountered [166] [165] [164] (which together comprise F.56) in this trench appear to have been waterlain in nature. At the base of the auger hole, very loose and sloppy deposit of basal gravel was present [166], containing rounded gravels in matrix of waterlogged pale yellow sandy clay. Above this layer laid two deposits of fine clay-rich material: a dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional gravel and rare charcoal [165] and a mid to pale grey very fine particulate clay, with rare small stones and frequent small shell inclusions [164]. Due to the limited exposure that was possible within a small test pit situated at the base of a deep trench, it is unclear whether these deposits had formed within a natural hollow/channel or a large cut feature.

Subsequently, a thick layer of greenish brown, soft sandy clay, with small size stones and charcoal fragments included, poorly sorted and relatively homogenous, appears to have been introduced (F.55). Due to the difficulty of interpretation caused by the lack of visible stratigraphy, this deposit was dug in three spits ([163], [162] and [161]) to aid stratigraphic finds recovery. Dating evidence was found in spit [162] comprising an assemblage of Romano-British pottery, dated between the 2nd and the 4th centuries. Bulk environmental samples were taken from each spit and a column sample – <17>, comprising [164] and [160] – for future environmental and micromorphology data.

F.55 was overlain by a lens of yellow sandy gravels, above which was encountered a further deposit of greenish mottled silty clay F.54. This lens was located in a wet and boggy area and was probably a deliberate dump to infill the area. Within this context, an assemblage of Romano-British pottery was recovered, dating from the 2nd to the 4th century, with only two sherds dating from the 1st-2nd century. Overlaying this lens was a dark grey deposit with greenish patches of soft sandy clay, containing rare charcoal fragments and occasional small size stones F.53 (spit [157]). This context produced an assemblage of Romano-British pottery dating from the 2nd-4th century and seems to mark a transition to the Medieval period in the stratigraphic sequence, with one Medieval pottery fragment identified.

Above this lay a poorly sorted and homogeneous layer – F.52 – composed of mid-greyish brown clayish sand, with small stones and occasional to rare charcoal flecks. To aid finds recovery, this context was dug in arbitrary spits – [155], [154] and [153] - which allowed understanding a consistent chronological sequence. On the bottom spit of this layer – [155] – was recovered a considerable group of Romano-British pottery dated from the 1st to the 4th century. One spit [154] contained a considerable assemblage of Romano-British pottery with the same chronologies and two sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery (11th-12th centuries). On the uppermost of this context – spit [153] – the Romano-British pottery found dated from the 2nd to the 4th century, mixed

with a substantial group of Medieval pottery (13th-15th centuries). The thickness of the context, as well as the nature of the finds, may indicate a deliberate dump or even a made-ground.

Subsequently, a substantial homogenous and deep deposit was encountered – F.51 – that was composed of three three layers: [167] consisted of a mixture lens of charcoal and chalk in mid-pale grey brown silty clay, overlain by a light brown mottled grey, firm to friable, silty sand with frequent clunch grey inclusions. The greyish lens in this layer [089] was possibly a dump deposit. The uppermost layer of this feature [090] consisted of a dark grey brown, firm silty sand with occasional stone and pebble inclusions. For a better understanding of this context, it was dug in arbitrary layers. From spits [129] and [130] was recovered a group of pottery of very wide chronology dating between the Medieval (11th to 15th centuries), Post-Medieval (16th to 18th centuries) and Modern periods (19th-20th centuries). On top of this, spit [129] also produced an assemblage of pottery dating from Post-Medieval period (16th-17th centuries).

This horizon probably represents made-ground, which probably began to be dumped during the Late Medieval or early Post-Medieval period and appears to have continued, in the form of additional layers, into the Modern period. On top on this layer was found a potential linear wall foundation F.19 running east-west across the trench, filled by a dark greyish brown, silty clay, with frequent clunch, mortar and stone [063] and Post-Medieval and Modern pottery (16th-19th centuries) within. This feature was truncated by a modern drain related to the car park construction [060]/[059] in the early 1960s. Finally, the sequence was capped by a brick-filled soakaway and backfilled by rubble associated with the modern car park F.50, lying beneath two layers of concrete and associated hardcore that together represent the construction of the car park.

Interpreting this sequence is problematic. On the one hand, it is probable that the lower portion of this trench fell entirely within a large feature, one that could be either natural or man-made in origin. One possibility is that this feature began to be backfilled during the Romano-British period, and that this process subsequently resumed on an *ad hoc* basis during the Medieval period. Alternatively, however, the entire feature may be Medieval in origin since a substantial boundary ditch surrounding Cambridge (the 'King's Ditch') is known to have followed the approximate course of present-day Park Street. In this latter scenario, the Romano-British ceramics would represent residual material that was incorporated as the ditch gradually silted up (although it should be noted that the deep homogenous layers that were encountered, which demonstrated very little evidence of lensing or banding, are inconsistent with a pattern of gradual weathering).

Trench 3

Trench 3 was located in the centre of the car park's ground floor (Figure 7). Here, the current floor level lies at 7.30m AOD and the uppermost natural gravels were encountered at 4.75m AOD. This area of the car park had previously been

evaluated in 2014 as part of a geotechnical borehole survey (Robinson 2014). Trench 3 measured 5.00m x 5.00m in extent but was stepped regularly every 0.5m, resulting in a reduced basal area of 1.0m by 1.0m. Consequently, the exposition of the lowest features and deposits is limited.

Three principal phases of activity were encountered in this trench. The earliest of the three comprised a sequence of waterlain alluvial layers associated with an apparently wet, marginal environment. These deposits were capped during the Romano-British period when a deliberate made-ground/reclamation deposit was introduced. Following this event, a stone-built mortared footing was constructed, most probably to act as the foundation for a waterside building. Also associated with this phase were fragments of millstone and quernstone as well as a small stone pad; thereby raising the possibility that the building was associated with industrial as opposed to residential activity. Alluviation appears to have continued throughout the Romano-British period, gradually subsuming the masonry footing. Finally, the third phase of activity comprised the construction of a substantial 19th century basement, the insertion of which had truncated the remainder of the post-Roman sequence. This basement was associated with a minimum of two back-to-back properties, each of which contained several rooms each served by their own fireplace. These buildings were demolished and the basement infilled in 1962-63 as part of the construction of the new multi-storey car park (Figures 13 to 17).

The earliest deposits to be encountered in this trench consisted of four waterlain alluvial layers, [152], [151], [150] and [149] (which together comprise F.69). In ascending order, the first deposit, [152], consisted of friable orange/grey brown silty sand-clay with flinty gravel inclusions, above which lies [151], a pale greyish brown loose silty clay deposit with pea-grit inclusions. This was succeeded in turn by [150], a layer of dense and matted dark brown peat with rare gravel and pea-grit inclusions and finally by [149], a pale greyish brown silty clay with sub-oval pea-grit and small mollusc inclusions. A sherd of Romano-British pottery dating from the 2nd-4th centuries was recovered from the latter; the only material culture recovered from the sequence. Due to the restricted size of the lower test pit excavated at the base of the trench, within which these deposits were encountered, investigation of the alluvial sequence was limited. Consequently, two column samples were taken (<7> and <8>) in order to facilitate further analysis.

These alluvial deposits were subsequently capped during the Romano-British period when gravel make-up layer F.68, which consisted of a dark brownish orange friable silty gravel deposit with flinty gravel inclusions, was introduced across the area. The pottery recovered from this layer was 2nd-4th century, and a large fragment of quernstone was also recovered from this layer. F.68 appears to have been deliberately introduced in order to reclaim the previously wet and boggy area. Subsequently, a substantial mortared masonry footing - F.41 - was constructed, demonstrating a marked change in use for the previously marginal area.

F.41 [144] consisted of a mortared footing/pad of unknown shape and dimension. It

is composed of small to medium stones, very probably Barnack limestone, measuring 0.04m x 0.02m x 0.03m to 0.19m x 0.19m x 0.06m, averaging at 0.13m-0.16m x 0.03m x 0.05m. A few small to medium irregular pebbles were mixed with the limestone. Apart from two fragments, with straightened sides, all the other stones were unworked. The stones were not placed in courses or organization and were bonded by a friable to semi-friable yellow sandy mortar, with gravel and pea-grit inclusions. The footing is unequally mortared, with blocks of mortar surrounding the limestone towards the northern and western side. There was mortar between stones on the southern side and very little on the eastern area of the structure. The raft-type construction of this feature suggests that it probably formed the pad for a potentially timber-built structure above.

Lying above F.68 and probably abutting footing F.41 was a dark grey brown, friable silty sand layer, with some lenses of orange sandy gravels and firm dark grey clay F.67 [147]. In this layer, two fragments of refitting quartz-rich millstone were found. The composition of this layer and its minimal thickness (0.08m-0.02m) may indicate that this layer consists of trample. Above this layer, four unworked limestone fragments were deliberately placed F.66 [146], closely abutting and laid flat. The fragments, forming a possible pad or stepping stone of sub-squared shape, vary between 0.10m-0.18m in length and 0.07m-0.05m in thickness. The proximity of the hand quern and millstone fragments suggest that they too may have been used as stepping stones over the wet ground.

Structure F.41 was overlain by a heterogeneous layer of sticky dark grey silt, with lenses of white clay and brown orange sand and occasional to moderate gravel F.65 [143]. The nature of this deposit is unclear and could correspond to a deliberate dump but more likely represents alluvial sediments that continued to accrue overtime. A column sample (<15>) was taken for future micromorphology data. The assemblage of pottery recovered from this context dates from the 2nd to the 4th century.

Subsequently, the structure may have been robbed by cut F.40 [141]/[142]. [142] presented an irregular shape and a slightly uneven base, signalled on the southern side of the footing. It is filled by a dark-grey clay silt, mixed with more greenish sandy lenses and stones (in moderate quantity) lining the bottom [141]. The top 0.05m of this layer is different, with a banded layer of very dark grey-black silty clay and moderate inclusions of pea-grit and organic material. The sides of the potential cut are not discernible, only the greasier texture of [141] marks some kind of difference. A column sample <16> was taken for future micromorphology analysis. In this layer a considerable assemblage of Romano-British pottery was found, indicating chronologies of 2nd-4th centuries and particularly 3rd-4th centuries.

F.65 was also cut by the pits/linear features F.38 and F.39. The fill of F.38 [137] consisted of dark brown grey, compact and sticky sandy silt, with moderate gravel and small pebbles and occasional charcoal inclusions. The fill of F.39 [139] was a dark brown grey clay silt, with whitish clay patches and occasional gravel inclusions. It is possible that F.38 and F.39 is a same linear feature, slightly orientated E-W. But this relationship is uncertain and impossible to determine, since they were both truncated by 19th century chimney foundation F.63 and not excavated (only seen in

plan) due to the limits of excavation area. A column sample <15> was taken for future environmental data. Chronologically, these two pits were contemporaneous with Romano-British footing F.41. Both features lay below a dark grey clay silt layer, with occasional gravel, pea-grit and charcoal F.64 [136]. Physically this feature corresponds to the uppermost Romano-British layer, before the Modern truncation F.63 that affects a considerable part of the trench.

At this point in the stratigraphic sequence, a substantial truncation event occurred when a 19th century cellar associated with two back-to-back tenement buildings was constructed F.63 [135]/[088]. This foundation heavily truncated the preceding archaeological sequence, down to the alluvial levels in some areas. The cut [088] corresponds to a well-built foundation of flat base and possible rectangular shape for a partially-cellaried Victorian building, filled by a dense off-white lime mortar with very frequent brick fragment inclusions (very few whole bricks, mostly ½ or less) [135]. This cut corresponds to the construction cut for dividing walls F.60 [087] and F.61 [086].

F.60 [087] comprises the dividing wall between cellars F.60 and F.61, oriented west-east, with chimneys built against either side. The structure is one brick thick, made of perforated bricks set in pale yellow sandy mortar. F.61 [086] corresponds to the western wall of the cellar, running north-south. The construction is identical to F.60 [087] and 7.5 courses above floor level survived. Both F.60 and F.61 are probably part of the same building, although the relationship was slightly damaged. These two walls divide four concrete-floored rooms F.23, F.24 and F.57, two in each separate property and all four provided with a separate fireplace.

A central square chimney F.62 [078-085] was present that housed the main back-to-back fireplaces, each with a brick hearth F.59, while smaller angled fireplaces F.58 and F.59 were also present in the corners of the two secondary rooms (each again provided with a small brick hearth). [079] and [083] correspond to the Eastern side of chimney base. Was built in one brick wide lengthways of "Cambridge whites"/ yellow bricks (228-230mm long; 108mm wide; 70mm thick) with circular holes. The structural elements [078] and [082] comprise the Western side of chimney base and its construction is identical to (079) and (083). The core of chimney base [081] [085] and [080] [084] was built in yellowish sandy mortar with some small stones. The brick-built chimney base F.59 [132] was built with yellow pierced bricks while a flat-laid hearth set in front of the chimney F.59 [133] composed of nine unpierced red bricks.

The cellars were floored with a poured concrete, light grey with frequent small sub-rounded gravel F.23 [076], F.24 [077] and either concrete or mortar with fine gravel inclusions F.57 [134]. The cellar was probably constructed during the mid-19th century and the buildings to which it belonged are shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1885, when they comprised No's 10 and 11 Jordan's Yard (Figure 3d). No.10 was previously owned in 1956 by Thelma Parr who worked as a hairdresser and Susannah Aplin, also a hairdresser, in 1909. In 1894 No.10 was owned by Charles Hale, a builder. Very similar tenements (indeed, possibly these very buildings) are shown in a 1929 photograph of Jordan's Yard (Figure 6), which reveals it to have comprised a narrow alleyway crowded with a mixture of commercial

premises and domestic properties. In the late 1950s - early 1960s, when the houses were demolished to make way for the car park's construction, the cellar was backfilled with a mixed dark silty soil with a reasonable amount of rubble F.21 (072).

Trench 4

Trench 4 was located in the lower, cycle-park portion of the car park's ground floor (Figure 7). It is apparent that this basemented area was reduced down to, but not significantly into, the level of the natural terrace gravels at the time of its construction (Figure 18). The current floor level here lies at 6.07m AOD, while the uppermost gravels lie at 5.67m AOD. Excavation in the 1960s appears to have halted when a solid substrate was encountered, leaving the basal remnants of numerous earlier features *in situ* beneath the horizon of disturbance. A total of nine pits – F.01 to F.09 – were identified within this trench, although only one (F.01) did not extend at least partially beyond its bounds. Three of the pits contained datable material culture. One was Late Iron Age in date (F.08), the other two Romano-British (F.01 and F.07). The similarity in the fills of all nine features, allied with their close spatial proximity and high degree of intercutting, indicates that they are likely to comprise part of a relatively intensive horizon of broadly contemporary activity.

Immediately beneath concrete floor [022] was situated a layer of disturbed and redeposited material that varied between 0.10m and 0.30m thick. This deposit – [023], which consisted of compacted dark grey to black clay silt with occasional lenses of orange sandy gravel – represents the disturbed horizon created by the early 1960s construction works. It sat within cut [024]; the construction cut of the basement. Also associated with the construction of the car park were two concrete footings. The first of these, running along the southeastern edge of the trench, represents the footing of the principal wall of the car park and thus almost certainly extends all the way along the perimeter of the site. The second, [025], represents the stanchion for one of the structure's vertical supports; it can therefore be anticipated that a series of similar stanchions will be encountered in the basement area.

Once the modern disturbance was removed, the basal remnants of nine truncated pits were revealed. These features were primarily grouped into two intercutting 'clusters' as opposed to occurring individually; a pattern that is typically associated with a relatively intensive degree of activity. The first cluster consisted of pits F.06, F.07, F.08 and F.09. These features varied between 1.68m+ and 0.72m+ in length, 1.04m+ and 0.91m+ in width and 0.30m+ and 0.13m+ in depth. All four were sub-oval in form, with moderately sloping concave sides and concave bases. Their fills were also very similar, consisting of dark greyish-brown to near-black well-compacted sandy silt deposits with occasional gravel and charcoal fleck inclusions. The stratigraphically earliest pit in this group, F.08, contained a single sherd of Late Iron Age pottery, whilst F.07, which partially truncated it, contained six sherds of 2nd to 3rd century Romano-British pottery.

The second cluster of pits was situated a short distance to the south. Here, a group consisting of four pits – F.02, F.03, F.04 and F.05 – was identified. These features varied between 1.25m+ and 0.75m+ in length, 1.02m and 0.58m+ in width and 0.31m+ and 0.06m+ in depth. All four were again sub-oval in form, with moderately sloping concave sides and concave bases. Their fills were also very similar, consisting of dark greyish-brown to near-black well-compacted sandy silt deposits with occasional lenses of mid greyish-brown silty sand and occasional gravel and charcoal fleck inclusions. Whilst no finds were recovered from any of these pits, their size, form and constituent fills are markedly similar to the first group discussed above, indicating that they are likely to be of similar date.

The final pit, F.01, did not comprise part of an identifiable group. It measured 1.30m in length, 1.16m in width and 0.35m+ in depth. Irregularly sub-rectangular in form, it had moderately to steeply sloping sides and an irregularly concave base and contained three fills. The uppermost, [001], consisted of heavily-compacted dark brown to near-black sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions. The middle fill, [002], consisted of moderately-compacted dark brown to black sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions while the lowest, [003], consisted of moderately-compacted mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel and charcoal fleck inclusions. Thirty-one sherds of 2nd to 3rd century Romano-British pottery were recovered from this feature, including several large amphora fragments.

Artefactual, Economic and Environmental Assessments

A moderately-sized finds assemblage was recovered during the course of the evaluation. This comprised a total of 1262 items weighing 53.5kg. The most significant elements of this assemblage are broken down by category in Table 2, and are reported upon in detail below. Excluded from the present analysis are minor categories of material that either produced insufficient numbers to allow proper characterisation or else were predominately recovered from disturbed or comprised contexts. The latter include: shell (80 fragments, weighing 431g); clay tobacco pipe (17 stem fragments, weighing 52g); and glass (10 shards weighing 671g).

Material Type	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	454	7,220
Animal bone	453	6,640
Metalwork	11	511
Ceramic building materials	168	10,827
Worked stone	32	23,825
Slag	3	367
Worked clay	1	515
TOTAL	1,122	49,905

Table 2. Principal elements of the finds assemblage by material type

Pottery assessment (Craig Cessford, Francesca Mazzilli and Richard Newman)

A total of 454 sherds of pottery weighing 7.22kg was recovered during the course of the evaluation. This material spanned the Late Iron Age to Modern periods, with Roman material comprising the most substantial component by both count and weight (Table 3).

Period	Number of sherds	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
Iron Age and Romano-British	269 (59.2%)	4289 (59.5%)	15.9
Saxo-Norman	5 (1.1%)	64 (0.9%)	12.8
Medieval	76 (16.7%)	924 (12.8%)	12.2
Post-Medieval	67 (14.8%)	1122 (15.6%)	16.7
Modern	37 (8.2%)	803 (11.2%)	21.7
Total	454	7202	15.9

Table 3. Pottery assemblage by context

Romano-British (Francesca Mazzilli)

An assemblage of 268 sherds of Romano-British pottery weighing 4285g was recovered: its quantity is relatively substantial considering the small volume of *in situ* Roman deposits excavated in the four trenches. It represents almost 60% of the total pottery assemblage recovered on site, along with a single sherd of Late Iron Age fine ware, weighing 4g. More than half of the late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery came from stratified or probably stratified contexts (Table 4).

Context	Number of sherds	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
Probably stratified	24 (8.9%)	471 (11.0%)	19.6
Stratified	128 (47.6%)	2447 (57.1%)	19.1
Unstratified	117 (43.5%)	1371 (31.9%)	11.7
Total	269	4289	15.9

Table 4. Breakdown of Romano-British pottery by context

Methodologically, all the pottery was examined visually and details of fabric, form, decoration, use-ware and date were then recorded in accordance with the guidelines set out by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 1994) and the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998). All the percentage figures used in this report are based upon sherd counts.

The assemblage had a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 16g (14g without amphora fragments). The MSW is significantly higher in stratified context (19g) than in unstratified context (12g) where Post-Medieval sherds were also recovered. Whereas it suggests high disturbance on mixed top unstratified layers, it implies a better preservation of vessels in stratified contexts. At the same time, the majority of the sherds are not diagnostic even in the stratified contexts and overall only few forms of vessels can be reconstructed questioning how far the pottery travelled to its place of deposition. This may be a result of the small quantity of volume excavated due to the constraints of the evaluation.

Apart from a couple of exceptions, it is overall a late Romano-British assemblage with shell-tempered, Hadham and Oxford red-slipped wares, all roughly dated from the mid-3rd to 4th century, and only a couple of 3rd to 4th century Nene Valley colour coated sherds. Exceptions are a small late Iron Age fine sherd, 7 fragments of Baetican Amphora from the late 1st to 3rd century, a few worn small Samian fragments and 20 sherds of Horningsea grey ware rilled necked jar with burnishing lattice decoration dated to AD 69-138/150.

The recovery of Dressel 20 fragments is not that unusual, given that this is a widespread type in Britain (Williams and Peacock 1983; Tyers 1996) and one the most common amphora types in Cambridgeshire (see Pullinger, in Alexander & Pullinger 1999, 113). Fragments of Dressel 20 were also found in the suburbs of the Roman Cambridge (see Mazzilli, in Timberlake & Webb 2016; Mazzilli, in Cessford 2016.). At the same time the recovery of amphora sherds can still provide some insight into the significance of the site, given that they are not extremely common in Cambridgeshire and do not appear in huge quantities in England away from the coast. As is common in assemblages in Cambridgeshire, local grey and oxidised wares from the 2nd to 4th century predominate with a small percentage of Horningsea ware.

Fabric	No. of sherds	Weight (g)
Baetica Amphora (late 1st to 3rd century)	7	632
Black slipped ware (2nd to 4th century)	5	87
Coarse sandy greyware (2nd to 4th century)	89	1123
Coarse sandy oxidised ware (2nd to 4th century)	9	67
Coarse sandy oxidised ware (white slip) (2nd to 4th century)	2	29
Late Iron Age Fine ware with quartz	1	4
Fine sandy grey ware (2nd to 4th century)	16	172
Fine sandy grey ware (white slip) (2nd to 4th century)	1	13
Fine sandy oxidised ware (2nd to 4th century)	1	15
Godmanchester white ware (?) (2nd century)	1	8
Hadham oxidised ware (mid-3th to 4th century)	17	94
Horningsea oxidised ware (2nd to 4th century)	34	1052
Horningsea greyware (2nd to 4th century)	3	63
Horningsea burnished oxidised ware (2nd to early 3th century)	1	12
Nene Valley coloured coated ware (2nd to 4th century)	31	269
Nene Valley grey ware (2nd to 4th century)	2	11
Oxford red slipped ware (mid-3th to 4th century)	17	227
Samian ware (1st to 2nd century)	11	57
Shell-tempered ware (mid-3th to 4th century)	21	354
Total	269	4289

Table 5. Romano-British pottery by fabric

Only 13% of the assemblage consists of diagnostic sherds. Of interest are Samian imitation bowl form 42 from Oxford production and flagon from Hadham, both dated to mid-3rd to the 4th century; the late 1st to mid-2nd-century Horningsea necked jar and small

few fragments of Nene Valley coloured coated beaker and castor box mostly from the 2nd to the 3rd century.

Form	No. of sherds	Weight (g)
Amphora	7	632
Bowl	20	304
Beaker	4	41
Cup (?)	1	7
Castor box	1	9
Castor box (?)	1	4
Dish	5	66
Dish (?)	1	6
Flagon	3	10
Flagon (?)	2	15
Jar	7	184
Jar/Bowl	3	33
Mortarium	1	36
Storage jar	4	188
Not diagnostic sherds	209	2754
Grand Total	269	4289

Table 6. Romano-British pottery by form

Trench	Context	Number of sherds	Weight (g)	C3-C4 pottery, no. of sherds	C3-C4 pottery, weight (g)
1	Possibly stratified	9	193	3	23
	Stratified	59	878	18	349
	Unstratified	16	124	9	69
	Total	84	1195	30	441
2	Possibly stratified	15	278	0	0
	Unstratified	101	1247	13	213
	Total	116	1525	13	213
3	Stratified	23	221	6	62
	Total	23	221	6	62
4	Stratified	46	1348	0	0
	Total	46	1348	0	0
Grand Total		269	4289	49	716

Table 7. Romano-British pottery by trench

There is a strong presence of late Romano-British pottery in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 (49 sherds weighting 716g). Although Trench 2 has mostly unstratified materials and 3rd to 4th pottery comes from that layer, Trenches 1 and 3 have a good representative of stratified materials to suggest a late date (Table 7). Trench 4, instead, presents distinctive ceramic materials from the other three trenches; it comprises most of the early pottery from the whole assemblage dated from late 1st to 2nd century: including 7 fragments of

Baetican Amphora from the late 1st to 3rd century, a few worn small Samian fragments and 20 sherds of Horningsea grey ware rilled necked jar with burnishing lattice decoration dated to AD 69-138/150. It also has a small Late Iron Age fine sherd in a stratified pit F.08 that does not present any other material, which indicates evidence of Late Iron Age occupation.

Although it was only possible to expose a couple of square metres of stratified contexts in the evaluation, the higher number of sherds, their larger quantity and higher value of MSW in this type of context than those in unstratified layers indicate the potential of the recovery of a large quantity of Romano-British ceramic materials; this will offer a unique opportunity to gain a more complete picture of the suburbs of the Roman Cambridge which has been so far fragmentary because only small trenches and excavations on a small scale, like the excavation at WYNG Gardens, Thompson's Lane (Cessford 2016), have been undertaken across modern Cambridge. An open planned excavation will offer a first paradigm of urban settlement in Cambridgeshire and its pottery assemblage can be compared with other current and recent excavation in rural landscape of Cambridgeshire like Northstowe (Mazzilli in Collins 2017; Mazzilli in Aldred & Collins *in prep*) and Northwest Cambridge (Cessford & Evans 2014) and other urban settlements, like Lincoln, where a complete Roman ceramic dataset is available (Darling & Precious 2014).

Although late Romano-British pottery was found from unstratified contexts (22, 282g, MSW 13g), it was mainly recovered in stratified context with higher MSW, suggesting a late phase of the settlement only sampled in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 (27 sherds 434g, MSW 16g). Instead, the pottery suggests a distinctive earlier phase (from late 1st to 2nd century) in Trench 4, including a late Iron Age archaeological feature (F.08).

Saxo-Norman, Medieval, Post-Medieval and Modern (Richard Newman & Craig Cessford)

Only a small quantity of 10th to 12th century Saxo-Norman pottery was recovered from the site (5 sherds weighing 64g). This was comprised of the typical triumvirate of wares – including two sherds of St Neots-type weighing 18g, two sherds of Thetford-type weighing 38g and one sherd of Stamford weighing 8g – that dominate this period all across Cambridgeshire. No closely diagnostic sherds were present and the small size of the assemblage indicates a relatively low level of activity at this date.

The Medieval assemblage was somewhat larger, comprising a total of 76 sherds weighing 924g (Table 8), but is still modestly sized in comparison to the Roman material. As is typical for the period, it was dominated by coarsewares by both count (65 sherds, representing 85.5% of the total) and weight (829g, representing 89.7% of the total). Intermediate wares (6 sherds weighing 52g) and fine wares (5 sherds weighing 43g) were much less prevalent. Although representing by far the most common ware-type, however, the majority of coarsewares found in Cambridge are poorly understood and come from a range of as yet unidentified sources in southern Cambridgeshire, Essex and the Fenland (Spoerry 2005; Spoerry 2016). Although a range of brown, buff, grey and pink fabrics have been identified, it is unlikely that these bear any relation to individual centres or even methods of production. The principal coarseware fabric that can be provenanced with any degree of certainty is Medieval Ely ware, which was manufactured at Potters Lane and elsewhere in Ely from at least the early 12th century onwards (Spoerry 2008).

The intermediate wares present (Developed Stamford ware and Ely-Grimston ware), along with the finewares (Hedingham ware and Essex Red ware), are commonly found at Cambridge sites (Cessford and Dickens in prep.). Overall, the relatively low quantity of Medieval material present at the site is indicative of it being situated at some distance from the primary locus of contemporary occupation.

Type	Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Date	Source
Coarse	Brown coarseware	4	80	20	13th to 15th century, variable	Various
	Buff coarseware	15	101	6.7	13th to 15th century, variable	Various
	Grey coarseware	28	420	15	13th to 15th century, variable	Various
	Pink coarseware	10	73	7.3	13th to 15th century, variable	Various
	Ely ware	8	155	19.4	12th to 15th century, but predominately 14th century	Cambridgeshire
Intermediate	Developed Stamford ware	5	14	2.8	13th to 14th century	Lincolnshire
	Ely-Grimston	1	38	38	14th century	Cambridgeshire
Fine	Essex Red	3	29	9.7	Late 13th to 15th century, but predominately 15th century	Essex
	Hedingham ware	2	14	7	12th to 14th century, but predominately 14th century	Essex
Total		76	924	12.2		

Table 8. The medieval wares by type and fabric (dates cited are particular to Cambridge)

The Post-Medieval assemblage is again of moderate size (67 sherds, weighing 1122g) and is composed of a typical range of fabrics found ubiquitously all across Cambridge at this date. As shown in Table 9, it is dominated by products of local or probably local manufacture (representing 88% of the total by count and 93.3% by weight), with a small number of more distant imports including slip-decorated ware from Staffordshire (probably Harlow) and stoneware from Frechen in Germany. As with the Medieval material, the Post-Medieval assemblage is indicative of a relatively low level of activity.

Provenance	Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
<i>Ely Products</i>	Ely Bichrome	2	18	9
	Glazed red earthenware	39	693	17.8
<i>Probable Ely Product</i>	Plain red earthenware	18	336	16
<i>Other Sources</i>	Frechen stoneware	3	25	8.3
	Iron-glazed	1	4	4
	Lead-glazed	2	38	19
	Staffordshire-type slipware	2	8	4
Total		67	1122	16.7

Table 9. The post-medieval wares by provenance and fabric

The Modern assemblage was relatively small, comprising 37 sherds weighing 803g. Although the degree of occupation significantly increased during this period a pattern of reduced disposal is not unusual, since the majority of domestic refuse was deposited outside the boundary of towns from the mid-18th century onwards. Occasional large dumps of this date are sometimes encountered, however, in discrete contexts such as backfilled cellars (raising the possibility that one or more such dumps may be encountered during future work at the site). Amongst the 18th century fabrics identified within the assemblage were Creamware (7 sherds, weighing 102g) and Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware (1 sherd, weighing 1g), along with unglazed coarse earthenware (9 sherds, weighing 144g), lead-glazed earthenware (2 sherds, weighing 6g) and white-bodied stoneware (2 sherds, weighing 112g). 19th century material included Utilitarian English stoneware (1 sherd, weighing 332g), refined white earthenware (12 sherds, weighing 94g), bone china (1 sherd, weighing 2g) and Notts/Derby stoneware (2 sherds, weighing 10g).

Metalwork (Justin Wiles)

A relatively small metalwork assemblage – comprising 11 items weighing 511g – was recovered. These artefacts are discussed individually by material type below:

Copper alloy

<260> [108] F.48. A length of copper alloy chain formed of 8 complete and one partially complete 'figure-of-eight' links. Each link measures 14mm in length and are formed from a rectangular sectioned strip 2mm wide and approximately 40mm long. Total length 106mm, weight 4.15g. A similarly constructed link was found at Hacheston, Suffolk (Blagg, Plouviez and Tester 2004, 145). Similar chains had a wide variety of uses, such as the suspension of scale pans, to support jewellery or as part of a harness (Crummy 1983, 161).

Iron

<256> [41] F.15. A small iron bar with rectangular cross section. Very little corrosion product present. 97x9x4mm, weight 23g. 19th-20th century in date.

<257> [72] F.21. An iron frame for a bicycle seat. Formed of a 'V' shaped rod, attached via two bolts, to a semi-circular strip. Length 284mm, maximum width 175mm, weight 321g. 19th-20th Century date.

<258> [109] F.30. Two refitting fragments of an iron nail with sub-square cross section. Total length 44mm, weight 5.89g. Post-Medieval in date.

<259> [90] F.51. A near complete iron nail with square cross section and rounded head. Length 80mm, weight 9.37g. Post-Medieval in date.

<261> [148] F.68. An iron lump with roughly square cross section. Measuring 24x25x28mm, weight 1.7g. Undated.

<262> [158] F.53. Three nails each has a square cross section and sub-square head. The largest measures 70mm in length and the smallest 23mm. Medieval or later in date.

Ceramic Building Materials (Richard Newman)

As is typical, the CBM assemblage is dominated by tile fragments by both count (150 pieces, representing 89.8% of the total) and weight (7601g, representing 70.9% of the total). The retained bricks primarily represent samples recovered from the various 19th century structures that were encountered at the site. Overall, the Medieval, Post-Medieval and Modern material is of limited interest and will not be dealt with in detail here. The Romano-British assemblage, in contrast, will be presented in greater depth.

Period	Number of fragments	Weight (g)
Romano-British	7 (4.2%)	1014 (9.5%)
Medieval	25 (15.0%)	1815 (16.9%)
Post-Medieval	89 (53.3%)	6106 (56.9%)
Modern	46 (27.5%)	1792 (16.7%)
Total	167	10727

Table 10. Ceramic Building Materials assemblage by period

The stratified Romano-British ceramic building materials assemblage contained a mixture of brick and roof tile, a pattern consistent with the detritus from Roman occupation. One brick fragment weighing 295g was recovered from [115] F.34 in Trench 1 and a second, weighing 302g, was recovered from [141] F.40 in Trench 3. The roof tile was dominated by *imbrex* (four fragments, weighing 342g), examples of which were recovered from F.01, F.40 and F.48 respectively, with a single *tegula* fragment (weighing 71g) also being present in F.48. Given the relatively small-scale exposure of stratified Roman contexts at the site, this group represents a reasonably-sized assemblage. Furthermore, based upon the relatively high degree of ceramic residuality previously identified (see pottery report, above), it is likely that a number of Romano-British CBM fragments have also been incorporated into later assemblages.

Worked stone (Simon Timberlake)

A relatively small worked stone assemblage was recovered from the evaluation, totalling 34 fragments weighing 23.8kg (Table 11). The Medieval, Post-Medieval and Modern material consists of typical roof slate for the periods and is of limited interest. The Romano—British assemblage, in contrast, is more significant and will be discussed in detail.

Period	Number of sherds	Weight (g)
Romano-British	10 (29.5%)	20022 (84.0%)
Medieval	5 (14.7%)	383 (1.6%)
Post-Medieval	6 (17.6%)	2483 (10.4%)
Modern	13 (38.2%)	945 (4.0%)
Total	34	23833

Table 11. Worked stone assemblage broken down by period

Romano-British assemblage

The Romano-British worked stone was assessed visually with the aid of a x10 illuminated hand-lens, weighed, measured and where relevant spot tested for the presence of calcium carbonate using a 10% solution of hydrochloric acid. Quern petrologies were compared with the author's reference collection for confirmation purposes, and estimated quern/millstone diameters calculated using an adapted pottery-diameter chart.

A total of 3.62 kg (x2 fragments) of Roman rotary handmill quern and two fragments of a Roman millstone were recovered from Trenches 1+3. The three largest pieces (a fragment from the lower stone of a lava quern rotary handmill from Mayen, Germany, and two re-fitting fragments of a 'small' millstone made of Millstone Grit from the Southern Pennines (Green 2017; Wright 1988) were all recovered from associated contexts [147] and [148] in Trench 1. The querns and millstone exhibited a moderately high degree of wear, and were burnt, suggesting that these were probably discarded and broken up, probably for re-use as building stone or else paving stone.

Cat. no.	202(a)	230	232
Context	108	147	148
Count	1	2	1
Weight (kg)	0.27	16	3.35
Dimensions (mm)	90x60x45	270x190x110 250x210x105	275x210x45-50
Est. diameter (mm)	500?	650+	440
Geology	Millstone Grit	Millstone Grit (Chatsworth)	'Basalt'
Origin	Peak District	Peak District	Mayen
Traces of working	Harp furrow dressed grind sf	Normal peck pattern grind sfc	Vertical-chisel rim + dress base
Category	Rotary quern	Millstone	Rotary quern
Wear (1-5)	4	3	4
Notes	Furrows (20mm) + 2ndry burning	Peck dressed +sooting on lower +	Worn furrow grind sfc + perf spindle (15mm)

Table 12. Catalogue of quern and millstone

Small-medium size millstones (< 650 mm diam) made from Millstone Grit have been encountered within Roman settlement(s) excavated on the Cambridge Biomedical Campus site, Addenbrookes (Shaffrey in Phillips 2015) and at Trumpington Meadows, Cambridge (Timberlake in Pattern 2012), and as in the published literature, the debate continues as to whether most of the 'smaller millstones' were in effect large manually operated mills. Such mills were clearly common, as suggested by the stone frieze in the Lateran Museum in Rome showing the practice of 'baking and milling'. Large millstones were of course sometimes associated with water-powered mills; oftentimes these runners had iron rynd fittings inset into the upper stone, such as the one found at Leadenham Quarry, Lincolnshire, at Woolaston, Gloucestershire, and at Wall, Staffordshire (Watts 2002, 58-59). Inevitably a Vitruvian-type mill would depend upon a stronger stream of

water, and considerably more in the way of structural evidence than many of the sites claimed to have been water-powered mills, simply on the basis of (the presence) of millstones rather than small handmill querns. Further excavation at Park Street may help to resolve this question.

Romano-British building stone

The building stone was assessed visually with the aid of a x10 illuminated hand-lens, weighed, measured and where relevant spot tested for the presence of calcium carbonate using a 10% solution of hydrochloric acid. Stone types were assessed against a building stone reference collection and the various Historic England Strategic Stone Study Building Stone Atlas(es) for Eastern England.

A total of 770 gm (c. 0.8 kg) of Romano-British Collyweston roofing slate (x6 fragments) were recovered from this evaluation, the majority of which came from Trench 1, from contexts [107] and [108]. Collyweston Slate (actually not a slate – but instead a finely-bedded and evenly-splitting micaceous limestone rock within the Lower Lincolnshire Limestone that outcrops near the village of Collyweston in Northamptonshire) was quarried, traded, then extensively used within moderate to high status Roman stone or substantially-built wooden buildings in Eastern England (particularly Cambridgeshire) from the end of the 1st-2nd century AD onwards. One of these pieces of slate, a small lozenge-shaped example (<196>) from context [107], has been opportunistically re-used as a whetstone, along three of its edges, and very slightly on one of its faces. This is not a typical or common petrology for whetstones (Allen 2014), yet there are other local examples with which it can be compared.

Cat. no.	196	202(b)	212	215
Context	107	108	117	118
Count	1	2	2	1
Weight (kg)	120	594	10	46
Dimensions (mm)	90x65x9	150x110x12-15 80x55x15	20x15x8 20x15x9	55x50x7
Geology	Collyweston Slate	Collyweston Slate	Collyweston Slate	Collyweston Slate
Origin	Northants	Northants	Northants	Northants
Traces of working	Lozenge shaped slate with edge re-use (wear)	Rectangular slates?	-	-
Burning	-	Slight	Slight	-
Weathering	Both sides	One side	-	Slight
Notes	Small roofing slate re-used as whetstone	Natural ripple lamination		Thin-split roofing slate

Table 13. Catalogue of building stone

Small amounts of Collyweston Slate are commonly found on near-Cambridge Romano-British settlements, including at sites not obviously associated with villas, or even with

stone buildings. This type of material is rarely re-deposited far from its location of use, whilst the commonplace burning/ sooting and fracture of these slates suggests limited local dispersal associated with the burning or demolition of wood or part-wooden buildings. The small sample points at a moderately dense, and also moderately wealthy urban setting.

Metalworking debris (Simon Timberlake)

The slag was looked at using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate. A magnet was used to approximately determine the presence of free iron or wustite according to a simple magnetic scale (0-4).

A total of 333g (two pieces) of iron smithing slag were recovered from Romano-British contexts during this trench evaluation. The fragments were relatively un-weathered, yet not that distinctive. This type of slag and the enclosing concretion(s) with charcoal are credibly Roman in date, but are not diagnostic.

Cat. No.	254	213
Context	160	117
Count	1	1
Weight (g)	36	297
Dimensions (mm)	40 (diam)	80 (diam) x 65 (thick)
Slag type	SHB	SSL?
Magnet scale	2	0
Furnace diameter (mm)	-	-
Notes	Proto SHB	Slag plus concretion

Table 14. A catalogue of the iron slag from Pak Street, Cambridge (PSC18). The scale of magnetisation indicates the presence/absence of iron or wustite within the slag (0-4). SSL = slag smithing lump; SHB = smithing hearth base (Bayley et al. 2001)

The unweathered nature of this material supports a nearby origin for the metalworking (i.e. the presence of a smithy), although little more than this can be said on the basis of such a small sample.

Worked clay (Simon Timberlake)

The burnt and worked clay was assessed visually with the aid of a x10 illuminated hand-lens, weighed, measured and where relevant spot tested for the presence of calcium carbonate using a 10% solution of hydrochloric acid. The clay fabric type was described according to texture and mineral/organic inclusions using the method adopted for ceramics, with comment on possible source geology.

This single large fragment of worked (moulded) fired clay seems most likely to be part of the rim of a well-made cooking hearth, oven, or the stokehole of a kiln. It is clear however that this must be part of a round domed structure, with an internal opening of c. 20 cms,

and a circumference well in excess of 50cm. The presence of a light sooting upon the interior surface confirms such a possible function. Meanwhile, on the upper surface there is an interesting impression in the moulding which might represent the wrapping of this (whilst damp) within a coarsely-woven fabric (Wild 2003). The building of this 'oven' using a marl-rich clay fabric enclosing inclusions of broken (crushed) unburnt flint may indicate its manufacture locally (on site) using clay dug from the chalky top of the Gault Clay sub-crop, or perhaps from a marly clay horizon associated with springheads in the local terrace gravels of the Cam.

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Clay source	Artefact	Notes
118	1	515	115x85x55	Chalky Gault Clay or marl from terrace	Clay oven rim or part kiln superstruct?	Flat slight concave sooted underside and poss fabric imprinted top? Internal diameter of top = 200mm

Table 15. Catalogue of worked clay

Such a fragment serves to emphasize the potential for the recovery of similar domestic settlement-related material. One possible association is one associated with baking or bread making, which given the presence of quern and millstone nearby, may be linked either to the domestic-level or artisan milling of wheat (Watts 2002, 60). Similar moulded fragments of oven furniture have on occasions been found upon sites in and around Roman Cambridge and other East Anglian towns, and in this case a suitable study of this should be made.

Faunal remains (Vida Rajkovača)

All four evaluation trenches yielded faunal remains representing a combined total of 453 fragments weighing 6640g. The overwhelming majority of bone waste by weight came from Trenches 1 (69%) and 2 (25.8%), with the remainder two only generating a combined 5.2% of the assemblage by weight (Table 16). Bone was recovered from contexts associated with the Romano-British occupation, Medieval and Post-medieval period (Table 17). These will be at the centre of this assessment. A small amount of bone came from modern contexts and these were only scanned.

Trench	Fragment count	Weight (g)
1	332 (73.4%)	4582 (69.0%)
2	97 (21.4%)	1712 (25.8%)
3	11 (2.4%)	316 (4.8%)
4	13 (2.9%)	30 (0.4%)
Total	453	6640

Table 16. Breakdown of (raw) fragment count and weight by trench

The zooarchaeological investigation followed the system implemented by Bournemouth University with all identifiable elements recorded (NISP: Number of Identifiable Specimens) and diagnostic zoning (amended from Dobney & Reilly 1988) used to

calculate MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) from which MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) was derived. Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972), and reference material from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit. Most, but not all, caprine bones are difficult to identify to species however, it was possible to identify a selective set of elements as sheep or goat from the assemblage, using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Halstead (Halstead et al. 2002). Age at death was estimated for the main species using epiphyseal fusion (Silver 1969) and mandibular tooth wear (Grant 1982, Payne 1973). Where possible, the measurements have been taken (Von den Driesch 1976). Sexing was only undertaken for pig canines, based on the bases of their size, shape and root morphology (Schmid 1972: 80). Withers height calculations follow the conversion factors published by Von den Driesch and Boessneck 1974. Taphonomic criteria including indications of butchery, pathology, gnawing activity and surface modifications as a result of weathering were also recorded when evident.

Phase	Fragment count	Weight (g)
Romano-British	102 (22.5%)	2258 (34.0%)
Medieval	190 (41.9%)	2611 (39.3%)
Post-medieval	94 (20.7%)	1355 (20.1%)
Modern	67 (14.8%)	416 (6.3%)
Total	453	6640

Table 17. Breakdown of (raw) fragment count and weight by phase

Provenance, character and the chronology of the material

Based on the chronology of the material, four different sub-sets were created in order to study the site. The earliest material came from the contexts associated with the Romano-British occupation, recorded all across the site. Though quantitatively not the most substantial sub-set, the Romano-British material is extremely valuable in helping us understand the suburbs of Roman Cambridge. The most significant sub-set, by weight and by count, was recovered from the Medieval contexts. Insignificant quantities of faunal waste came from Post-medieval and modern contexts. The material is made up of disarticulated remains of mainly livestock species, though there were occasional finds of wild fauna.

Preservation, fragmentation and taphonomy

The assemblage demonstrated overall moderate to quite good level of preservation with a small proportion of specimens showing signs of severe surface exfoliation, erosion and weathering (17 fragments/ c.6% of the assemblage). The good preservation was reflected in the number of complete bones, with ten specimens being available for measurements. An insignificant portion of the assemblage was recorded with gnawing marks (10 specimens/ 3.6%). All were canine marks and a small percentage implies quick deposition of the material. Butchery marks were also relatively rare, recorded on 17 specimens or 6.1% of the assemblage.

Results

Of the assemblage's 453 fragments and a total weight of 6640g, some 276 assessable specimens were recorded and 129 assigned to species or family level (Table 18). The assemblage was dominated by the livestock species and overall, sheep/ goat were slightly more prevalent than cattle. Pigs, horse, dog, cat and rabbit were also identified, as well as chickens and geese. A tibiotarsus from a more recent context was tentatively assigned to teal. In addition to the domestic species, a single roe deer metacarpus came from the Romano-British sub-set.

Romano-British contexts

Though recovered in small numbers, cattle were only slightly more prevalent within the NISP count, while sheep/ goat had a higher MNI count (Table 18). The absence of pigs was surprising and the percentage for horse was relatively high. Cattle cohort was mostly represented by the hind limb elements, joints of high meat value. A sheep/ goat mandible aged to 4-6 years was the only specimen available to assess age. One sheep-sized rib displayed cut marks.

Taxon	Romano-British			Medieval			Post-medieval			Modern		
	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI
Cow	10	38.5	2	24	49	1	9	23.1	1	3	20	1
Sheep/ goat	9	34.7	3	17	34.7	2	18	46.1	1	9	60	2
Pig	.	.	.	4	8.1	1	4	10.2	1	2	13.3	1
Horse	4	15.4	1	.	.	.	1	2.6	1	.	.	.
Dog	1	3.8	1	1	2.1	1	2	5.1	1	.	.	.
Dog/ Fox	1	3.8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cat	.	.	.	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rabbit	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2.6	1	.	.	.
Roe deer	1	3.8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chicken	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5.1	1	.	.	.
Domestic goose	.	.	.	1	2.1	1	1	2.6	1	.	.	.
Duck family	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6.7	.
?Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2.6	1	.	.	.
Sub-total to species	26	100	.	49	100	.	39	100	.	15	100	.
Cattle-sized	21	.	.	34	.	.	22	.	.	9	.	.
Sheep-sized	10	.	.	23	.	.	5	.	.	15	.	.
Bird n.f.i.	1	.	.	2	.	.	3	.	.	2	.	.
Total	58	.	.	108	.	.	69	.	.	41	.	.

Table 18. Number of Identified Specimens and the Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from all contexts; breakdown by phase, the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Medieval contexts

Typical for the period was the prevalence of three main livestock species and an occasional find of poultry. Ovicapra, despite being recovered in smaller numbers, amounted to two individuals, as opposed to one for cattle cohort. This is an interesting pattern, being repeated from the earlier sub-set, and an indication that ovicapra played a significant role in diet of both Roman and medieval Cambridge. A cattle humerus, giving the age at death of 12 to 18 months, is an indication that animals were reared locally. Several thoracic vertebrae had characteristic marks showing all were split down the sagittal plane, an action consistent with splitting carcasses into left and right portions. Some sawing of larger limb shafts was also recorded.

Post-medieval contexts

Recovered from six contexts in total, the Post-medieval material was dominated by the remains of sheep/ goat, followed by the almost full range of domestic species. Splitting of carcasses into left and right portions and other crude dismemberment was recorded on a number of specimens. Sawing was also common as saw becomes a multi-purpose tool, used for a range of actions.

Modern material

A small sub-set of bone came from modern contexts, very similar to the material recovered from earlier contexts. Sheep/ goat again were the prevalent species, followed by cattle and pig.

Summary and statement of potential

This is a relatively small assemblage, with a considerable potential for future study. The medieval and the Post-Medieval sub-sets generated the results in keeping with known period patterns, with the reliance on domestic sources of food and a typically domestic range of butchery actions. Though seemingly small, the assemblage's earliest component, associated with the Romano-British occupation, could make a significant contribution to our understanding of Roman Cambridge. Important to note is the quantity of material generated by only a few contexts, both by weight and count, as well as the remarkable preservation. Our current understanding of Romano-British foodways in Cambridge is that smaller livestock, such as sheep/ goat, were favoured in urban areas (e.g. Evans and Ten Harkel 2010) whilst rural farms were devoted to raising larger animals like cattle and horse, latter being valuable for roadside farms (Aldred and Collins in prep.). Further excavations on this site and in the immediate vicinity as well as the accompanying assemblage should answer a number of questions about the exact character of animal use, and related to this, the patterns of food distribution and supply during the Roman period in Cambridge city centre.

Bulk environmental samples (Dr Anne de Vareilles)

A total of 17 samples were taken during the course of the evaluation. These include 11 bulk samples and six monolith tins. Five bulk soil samples were processed for this assessment following CAU procedures. The dry flots were scanned using a stereobinocular microscope (x8 – x35). Table 19 records the presence of plant remains and other environmental indicators discovered in the samples.

Sample No.	1	3	6	11	12
Context	116	150	152	162	163
Feature	33	69	69	55	55
Trench	1	3	3	2	2
Type	Pit fill	Alluvium	Alluvium	Feature/ channel?	Feature/ channel?
Date	Romano- British	LIA/Roman	Prehistoric?	Romano- British?	Romano- British
Soil Volume	10L	8L	9L	10L	9L
Charcoal	Frequent	Frequent		Abundant	Few
Cereal grain	Common			Few	
Burnt seeds	Few			Few	
Waterlogged seeds	Few	Frequent			Few
Molluscs				Frequent	Abundant

Table 19. The presence of archaeobotanical remains and environmental indicators (empty cells represent an absence of remains)

The samples provide a small but clear indication that the archaeological layers at Park Street contain good evidence for both the economic and ecological conditions present at the time. Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and wheat (*Triticum spelta/dicoccum*) were common in the Roman features, associated with a few arable weed seeds. These remains will provide information on the daily culinary use of cereals, as well as on the annual agricultural cycle. Waterlogged plant remains were present in some of the layers, and will, along with the assemblages of mollusc shells, provide evidence for the site's vegetation cover, soil conditions and hydrological system. Waterlogged, anoxic layers are also conducive to the preservation of insects. Some insects occupy very particular niches and can therefore be very useful in describing specific areas, such as animal pens or granaries. The carbonised and waterlogged remains from the five samples are well preserved, and the possibility of recovering additional archaeobotanical and environmental remains is high. A robust sampling strategy would enable a detailed understanding of the agricultural economy, as well as a clear picture of the site's ecology. Such information would enlarge our understanding of Roman Cambridge, its agricultural practices and possible networks with other settlements. It is recommended that layers/contexts are sampled separately for carbonised remains (at least 20L soil), waterlogged plant remains (c.1L soil), molluscs (c.2L) and insects (c.2L).

6. ASSESSMENT OF CURRENT CONDITION AND BASIC DEPOSIT MODEL

Utilising the results of the investigations conducted within the PDA and its immediate environs, this section will assess the potential nature and extent of archaeological deposits at the site. A model of the depth of the sequence will be presented and issues such as the types of features that may be present, as well as their number and extent, will also be explored. In the first instance, however, three broad 'landscape zones' have been identified at the site. Whilst their precise extent is difficult to determine given the dispersed nature of the evaluation trenching, a general model has been constructed (Figure 20). Whilst perhaps somewhat crude, this model is nevertheless important because of implications for past activity inherent in each of the environmental zones identified.

ZONE 1, GRAVEL TERRACE: The first zone, which occupies the southwestern portion of the site and encountered archaeologically in Trenches 1 and 4, consists of the dry gravel terrace (lying between 5.67m and 5.44m AOD). In this zone, which appears to cover around half the site, evidence of long-lived, relatively intensive occupation was identified, probably beginning in the Romano-British period with potentially some Late Prehistoric activity preceding it. In this zone the archaeological sequence is predicted to be relatively intensive, with numerous features and associated material assemblages present typical of long-lived domestic occupation.

ZONE 2, MARGINAL WETLAND: The second zone, in contrast, which adjoins the first to the northeast and was encountered archaeologically in Trench 3, represents the margin of the gravel terrace where it begins to dip down into a probable depression/paleochannel. Here, the natural gravels – encountered at 4.75m AOD – were initially overlain by a series of alluvial deposits prior to an apparent episode of Romano-British reclamation/exploitation. Unlike Zone 1, intensive occupation is unlikely to have occurred in this landscape until relatively late in the sequence when the area had been effectively reclaimed. Instead, it is more likely to have been exploited for industrial/commercial activities. Consequently, whilst a less complex sequence can be anticipated here, substantial remains and material assemblages may still be encountered.

ZONE 3, NATURAL DEPRESSION/PALAEOCHANNEL: Finally, the third zone, situated towards the northeast edge of the site and encountered archaeologically in Trench 2, represents the deepest and wettest portion of the site. Natural gravels were encountered here at 3.70m AOD and it remains unclear to what extent – and at what date – activity occurred in this area. It is possible that this area was relatively intensively utilised during the Romano-British period (should a watermill be present for example, then it is likely that the hydrology was carefully managed during this period). Even where it is likely to have remained relatively marginal at this time, the deep waterlogged deposits are likely to provide a valuable environmental record pertaining to occupation in the adjacent suburb. It is also highly likely that the natural topography here was exploited during the Middle Ages to facilitate the construction of the King's Ditch (which may well have followed the course of an earlier natural feature). Should the ditch be

encountered, complex stratigraphy and substantial material assemblages should be anticipated.

The depth of the archaeological deposits that were encountered at the site broadly correspond to the three topographic zones outlined above. As the composite sections illustrated in Figure 21 demonstrate, the deepest deposits were situated in Zone 3 (Trench 2, 3.65m deep), whilst the shallowest – but nevertheless archaeologically most complex – stratigraphy was encountered in Zone 1 (Trench 1, 1.88m deep). Whilst this accurately reflects the surviving sequence, however, it does not represent the original untruncated pattern of deposition across the site. This is because, as the composite sections make clear, the car park was partially terraced into a slight natural slope when it was constructed. This terracing has had the effect of removing potentially around 1.0m of stratigraphy towards the south-western end of the site (Zone 1), but concomitantly *increasing* the sequence at the opposing north-eastern end (Zone 3).

In addition to the spatial distribution of archaeological remains at the site, it is also important to assess the temporal variation that occurred on a period-by-period basis. The evaluation results have revealed that certain periods witnessed more intensive episodes of activity than others.

PHASE 1, LATE PREHISTORIC TO ROMANO-BRITISH: A single sherd of Late Iron Age pottery was recovered, indicating some potential activity of this date. Roman features and deposits, in contrast, were widely encountered at the site; indeed, this period comprises the most substantially represented of all the phases under discussion. Sizable quantities of Roman ceramics were recovered from all four trenches, for example (especially when the limited exposure of the deposits situated at the base of the step-sided trenches is taken into account), whilst stratified remains of this date were encountered in Trenches 1, 3 and 4 (and probably also 2). In Trenches 1 and 4 the Roman features predominately comprised pits containing domestic refuse that are likely to be associated with nearby occupation. Furthermore, in the former location some upstanding stratigraphy, in the form of at least one contemporary layer, also appears to be present. In Trenches 2 and 3, however, the pattern was very different, with possible commercial/industrial activity represented. Localised evidence of Early Roman activity was identified in Trench 4, whilst the bulk of the material dated to 2nd to 4th century; thereby indicating that at least two phases of Romano-British activity are represented (with relatively small-scale early activity later being succeeded by the establishment of an intensively occupied suburb to the main Roman town).

PHASE 2, ANGLO-SAXON TO MEDIEVAL: No Anglo-Saxon remains have so far been identified at the site. However, the presence of potential 'dark earth' deposits overlying many of the Roman features (especially in Trench 1) raises the possibility that some evidence of activity of this date may be encountered. Analyses, particularly via micromorphology, conducted at numerous urban sites of this date across Britain and Europe have revealed that dark earth deposits can be indicative of ongoing residential

and/or agricultural activity rather than necessarily representing simple abandonment (cf. Macphail *et al.* 2003; Nicosia *et al.* 2017). Medieval activity, in contrast, was encountered all across the site (except in the basement area Trench 4) but was primarily restricted to the formation of garden soil-deposits associated with probable horticultural activity; although isolated areas of more intensive activity may well be encountered. One significant factor in this pattern of relatively limited activity during the Middle Ages may well have comprised the inhibiting presence of the King's Ditch, the course of which is recorded on historic maps as broadly following the line of present-day Park Street. Substantial in size and forming a relatively impassable boundary, this ditch marked the official distinction between the Medieval town and its various satellite suburbs. Whilst it is possible that some of the deposits encountered in Trench 2 were associated with this ditch, this is relatively unlikely (although this by no means precludes the possibility that a portion of this feature may be present within the PDA further to the northeast).

PHASE 3, POST-MEDIEVAL: During the Post-Medieval period, probably from around the early 16th century onwards, the levels of urban activity at the site appear to have increased. In Trench 1, for example, a series of pits of this date were excavated that are consistent with back yard activity. This pattern correlates closely with the historic map sequence for the area, which from the late 16th century onwards shows a gradual rearward expansion of the plots fronting onto Bridge Street into the car park area. By 1688, however, when the area was planned in detail by David Loggan, the majority of the northeastern portion of site still remained open and was most probably in use as gardens. A higher level of Post-Medieval activity can therefore be anticipated than during the preceding period, but this was again most probably restricted to particular, localised areas rather than extending across the entire site.

PHASE 4, MODERN: The topography of the site altered dramatically during the late 18th/early 19th century when a dense network of narrow lanes, or yards, was established at the site that contained a mixture of commercial premises and domestic properties. Basements pertaining to two of these buildings – No's 10 and 11 Jordan's Yard – were encountered archaeologically in Trench 3. Whilst truncation caused by the construction of the car park has probably removed significant elements of this dense urban landscape (particularly across the southwestern third of the site) it is nevertheless likely that numerous features remain extant. These potentially include additional basements, wall footings and ancillary structures such as wells, soakaways and specialised industrial features. In addition, excavations previously undertaken at comparable 18th/19th-century sites in Cambridge, such as Grand Arcade and Eastern Gate, have produced substantial finds assemblages (Cessford and Dickens in prep.; Newman 2013); a pattern that may also be repeated here. Preliminary analysis indicates that substantial historical and cartographic sources are available for this period – including property deeds, surveyor's plans, census returns and directory entries – which would potentially allow the usage of the space to be reconstructed in some detail.

7. DISCUSSION

Little prehistoric activity is recorded within the PDA's environs, which reflects either a low-level utilisation and/or occupation of the landscape in the prehistoric period, or that the scale and location of archaeological fieldwork has not yet been sufficient to accurately characterise the study area in prehistory. The latter of these scenarios is more likely to be correct as fieldwork within the northern grounds of Jesus College revealed residual Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flint, pottery and possible Iron Age house gullies (CHER ref. CB15722; Hattersley & Evans 2003; Evans & Williams 2004), and burnt flint was recovered from Roman features at the ADC Theatre (Whittaker 2002). There thus exists a low probability that prehistoric archaeology or artefacts may be found within the footprint of the proposed development area.

The earliest dating evidence to be recovered during the evaluation was Late Iron Age in origin. Iron Age activity is well-attested along the gravel terraces of the River Cam, but, aside from the site of the later Romano-British town on Castle Hill (Alexander and Pullinger 1999; Evans and Ten Harkel 2010), has been poorly represented in excavations conducted within central Cambridge itself; the closest example to date being the Maintenance Workshop and Gardner's Compound site at Jesus College (Hattersley and Evans 2003). Should evidence of Iron Age occupation be encountered at the Park Street car park site, therefore, this would mark a significant discovery. The recovery of a relatively sizeable quantity of Early Roman ceramics from Trench 4, and the contrastingly negligible quantities of contemporary material encountered elsewhere at the site, is also notable. It is indicative of a localised pattern of Early Roman activity that potentially corresponds with the recovery of two Early Roman cinerary urns that were found during the 19th century development of the adjacent Union Building and are now held in the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (id. numbers 1901.43 and 1893.125 respectively).

From around the mid-2nd century onwards, however, a much more intensive period of Roman activity appears to have commenced. Evidence of activity of this date has previously been identified at several sites situated in the immediate vicinity. This includes a Late Roman cemetery containing a minimum of 32 skeletons found at 35-37 Jesus Lane during refurbishment work as well as two contemporary inhumations at 11 Park Street (Alexander *et al.* 2004), in addition to other discoveries of human remains recovered during drainage works conducted in Jesus Lane in 1896 (representing a minimum of 15 further individuals). Close by, excavations at the ADC Theatre revealed a number of deeply-stratified Romano-British features (pits and ditches) containing pottery, bone and oyster shell (Whittaker 2002; Figure 2) while, during an extension to the Union Building in 1893, McKenny Hughes recovered large assemblages of Romano-British

pottery, oyster shells and animal bone and described the area as 'the only place where we have evidence of Romano-British occupation of any importance within the limits of the ancient town' (1906, 410).

Hughes also reported a quern stone and other Romano-British objects being found in front of the Round Church during drainage works in 1895. In 1901 Romano-British pottery wasters were recovered by Hughes at the junction of Park Street and Jesus Lane, which suggests a kiln nearby of a possible late 3rd-4th century date. Romano-British pottery has also been found at various places along Jesus Lane and Park Street during building or road works, as well as in the grounds of Sidney Sussex College. Several more recent developer-funded investigations have also identified a similar pattern of intensive occupation in the immediate vicinity (e.g. Newman 2008; Cessford 2012; Timberlake and Webb 2016; Cessford 2017) and this accords very closely with the results of the recent evaluation conducted within the PDA itself, which found extensive evidence of Middle to Late Roman occupation and potentially also associated industrial activity. It thus appears very likely that the Park Street car park lies within the bounds of the southern suburb of the Roman town of Cambridge.

The development of Cambridge and surrounding settlements during the Anglo-Saxon period is poorly understood due to the paucity of settlement data, but knowledge of this period is increasing. During the Early to Middle Saxon period (c. AD 450-899) artefactual evidence in and around Cambridge comes mostly from material recovered from pagan cemeteries around the city's outskirts. Within the city centre this period is not easy to identify and it is probable that the excavation techniques, even of pioneers such as McKenny Hughes, were not sufficiently subtle to identify the remains of structures. What little evidence there is, however, suggests that it was at this time that the shift of settlement focus from the western to the eastern bank of the Cam may have begun. A scatter of finds, both domestic and funerary, suggests activity stretching from Jesus Lane to Trinity Hall. If the Saxons are largely invisible in the archaeological record the Danes, who briefly occupied the city reported by the chroniclers under the year 875, are even more elusive. Very little artefactual evidence can be certainly attributed to this period either.

The pattern of Late Saxon settlement is, perhaps, best indicated by the distribution of early churches (Addyman & Biddle 1965; Lobel 1975; Haslam 1984). The location of the pre-conquest churches of Cambridge is quite distinct. Apart from the possibly Danish foundation of St. Clement's and All Saints by the Castle (on the western bank and known only by documentary reference) the earliest churches of Cambridge lie broadly along the line of the later route into the city from the south, now Trumpington Street/King's Parade/St John's Street. This suggests that by this time the route from the Thames valley was at least as important, if not more

so, than the older, Roman, route from Colchester which approaches the town along what is now St. Andrew's Street. It appears to have been during the 12th century, and the Anarchy of King Stephen, that a substantial ditched boundary was created around the perimeter of the town. The King's Ditch is of particular relevance to the present site due to its close proximity.

Based upon the topographic evidence identified during the evaluation, which indicates the presence of a natural depression or more probably a paleochannel towards the north-eastern side of the site, it appears likely that the route of the ditch was deliberately sited so as to take advantage of this feature. This increases the possibility that a portion of the feature may be encountered during any future works undertaken at the site. Notably, previous excavations undertaken at Grand Arcade revealed that the King's Ditch was in excess of 9m wide and 4m deep in this location (Figure 22); a substantial feature that would leave a strong archaeological signature. Relatively substantial finds assemblages were also recovered during the course of its investigation, including significant environmental remains and well-preserved organic artefacts (Cessford and Dickens *in prep.*).

Up until the 16th/17th century the degree of activity being undertaken within the PDA appears to have remained relatively minimal, and is primarily characterised by extensive garden soil deposits. Subsequently, however, a process of increasing urbanisation occurred that escalated dramatically during the first two decades of the 19th century. At this time the preceding garden sequence was swept away and a network of tenement properties and associated commercial premises situated along long narrow yards was established. This forms part of a widespread phenomenon that was occurring all across Cambridge at this date. Following the introduction of a series of Inclosure Acts in the first years of the 19th century, a large-scale speculative development property boom occurred in Cambridge (Bryan and Wise 2005; Guillebaud 2005; Guillebaud 2006). New suburbs such as that at Barnwell were created, which rapidly expanded over 4000% in size (Cam 1959, 110). Whilst many of the constituent buildings within the PDA have been substantially truncated by the later construction of the car park, it is likely that a relatively extensive archaeological horizon nevertheless survives that is associated with this process of rapid urbanisation and subsequent 19th to mid-20th century occupation.

8. POTENTIAL SURVIVAL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS

Determining the archaeological potential of the proposed development area is contingent upon the degree of disturbance caused during the construction of the current car park, the earlier building use history, the PDA's close proximity to the

King's Ditch and the known Romano-British to Modern archaeological sequence found both within and immediately adjacent to the site.

Perhaps most significantly, the results derived from the programme of evaluation trenching suggest that well-preserved archaeological sequences ranging between 1.8m and 3.5m in depth remain extant across much of the PDA, with some evidence for significant cut features at the base of that sequence. The date range of this material can be expected to predominately cover the Romano-British to Modern periods, with the additional potential for extensive deep and waterlogged deposits to survive in some areas. Whilst this upstanding stratigraphic sequence had been destroyed within the lower, basemented cycle parking area of the car park, a range of cut features were nevertheless found to have survived in this area.

Intensive 19th-century urban development appears to have partially impacted upon the preservation of pre-existing deposits at the site, most particularly in the form of partial basements that are likely to have been present within several of the Victorian properties flanking Jordan's Yard. More significant truncation was caused by the construction of the multi-storey car park itself in the 1960s, however. In the first instance, the earlier ground surface appears to have been partially terraced at this time, resulting in the removal of up to a metre of stratigraphy towards the south-western limit of the site (Figure 21). Piling works associated with the car park's construction also appears to have caused localised truncation to the underlying archaeological deposits, although this appears to have been relatively minimal in scale. A similar degree of impact was caused by the construction of footing for the principal walls of the structure, as well as for its subsequent expansion in 1966.

Overall, it appears that the level of archaeological survival within the PDA is relatively high, with extensive and well-stratified sequences having been encountered in three out of the four evaluation trenches. Furthermore, relatively complex multi-period stratigraphy was identified in these locations, from which sizable material culture assemblages were recovered. In addition, the presence of waterlogged contexts suggests that the degree of environmental preservation is also likely to be high.

9. CONCLUSION

The results of this study reveal that a relatively complex sequence of remains spanning the Late Prehistoric to Modern periods is present within the PDA. Perhaps most significantly, it appears very likely that the Park Street car park lies within the bounds of the southern suburb of the Roman town. Since no large-scale excavation has yet been undertaken within this suburb, its form, extent and date remain poorly understood. Consequently, future work at the car park site has the

potential to significantly increase our understanding of this portion of Roman Cambridge. The post-Roman sequence appears to be characterised by relatively low levels of activity until the Post-Medieval period, when a pattern of increasing urbanisation resulted in the wholesale transformation of the site in the first few decades of the 19th century. It should be noted however that there remains a relatively high possibility of encountering the King's Ditch towards the north-eastern edge of the PDA, a substantial feature that would represent a significant archaeological discovery.

The most salient factors to be considered during the consideration of a mitigation strategy for the proposed works at the site can be summarised as follows:

- It is possible that some evidence of Late Iron Age activity may be present towards Round Church Street. If so, this would mark an important discovery and provide key evidence relating to the origin of settlement activity in this part of Cambridge.
- Significant evidence of Romano-British suburban occupation is likely to be encountered at the site, with the high degree of stratigraphic survival identified in certain areas increasing the potential for ephemeral features – such as fencelines, for example – to have survived. Relatively substantial material assemblages of this date are also likely to be recovered. Some degree of phasing, between localised Early Roman and more extensive Mid to Late Roman activity, appears to be present. In addition, the wet landscape to the rear of the area may well have been exploited for industrial purposes during this period, with the possibility of a substantial structure or structures being present and potentially also for hydrological works to have occurred.
- It is possible that some evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity (in the form of dark earth deposits or more substantial remains) may be encountered, providing important evidence of the post-Roman reuse of the urbanised area. Whilst the pattern of succeeding Medieval activity appears to have been relatively limited – being primarily horticultural in nature – there remains a significant possibility that a portion of the contemporary town boundary ditch may be encountered at the north-eastern edge of the site.
- The pattern of Post-Medieval and Modern occupation within the PDA represents the gradual expansion of Cambridge's urban core. Previous large-scale investigations of settlement activity of this date – most notably at the Grand Arcade and Eastern Gate sites (Cessford and Dickens *in prep.*; Newman 2013) – have focused upon Cambridge's suburban periphery as opposed to the city's urban centre, thereby presenting a valuable opportunity to obtain comparative data.
- The presence of deep, potentially waterlogged deposits in the northeast portion of the site represents an opportunity to gain important environmental evidence pertaining to many of the periods of activity discussed above.

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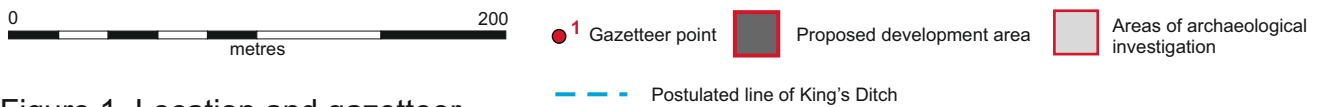
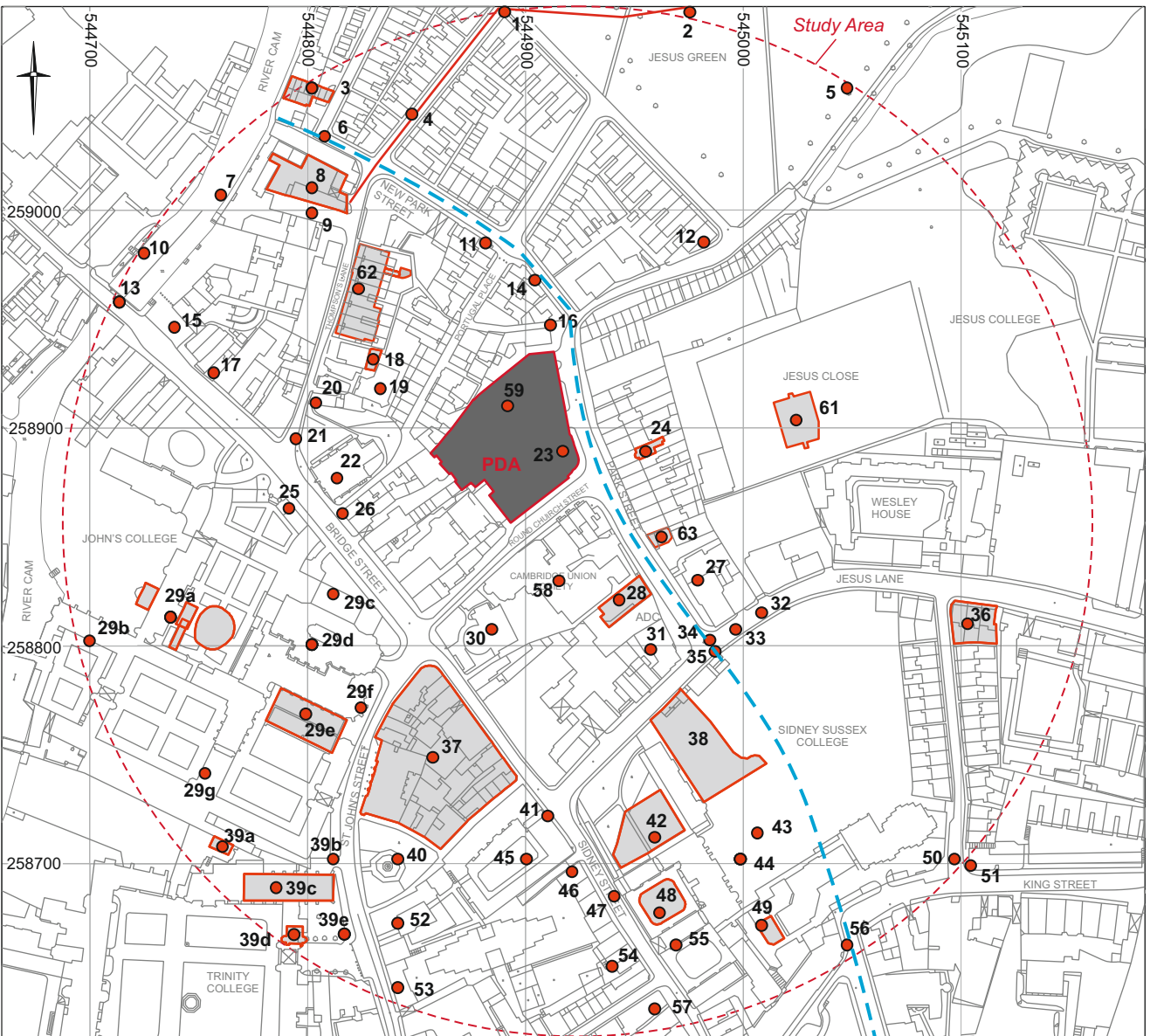
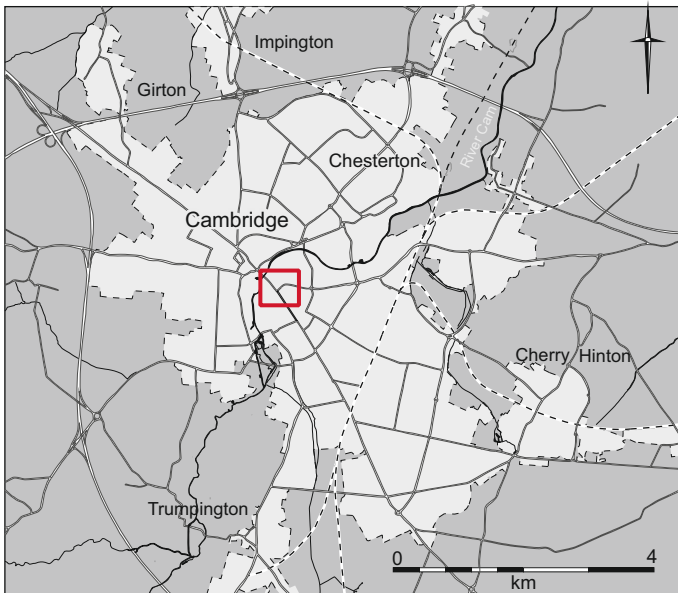


Figure 1. Location and gazetteer

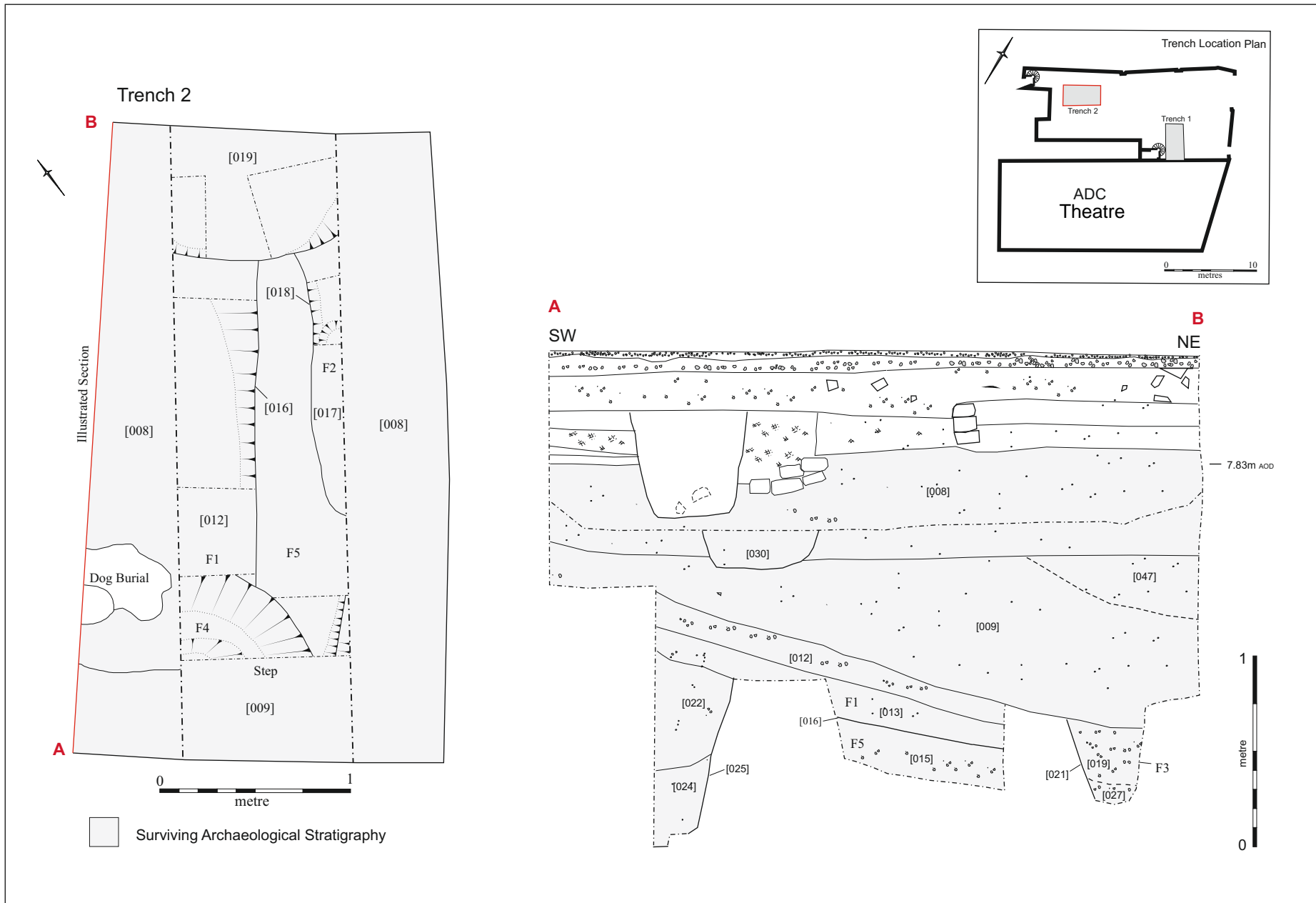
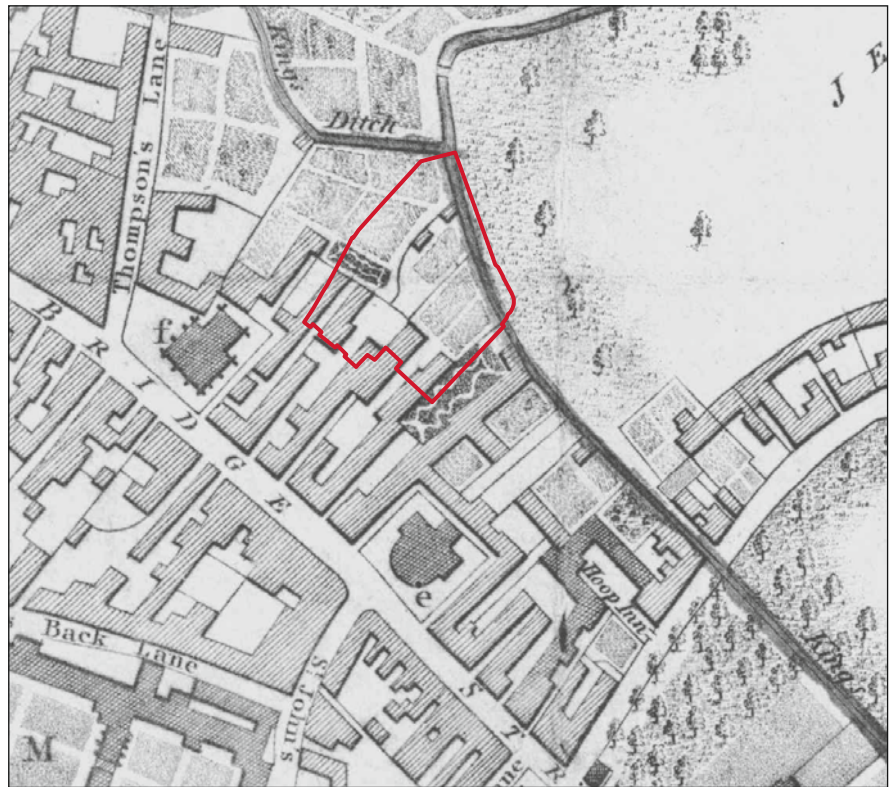


Figure 2. Archaeology at the ADC theatre

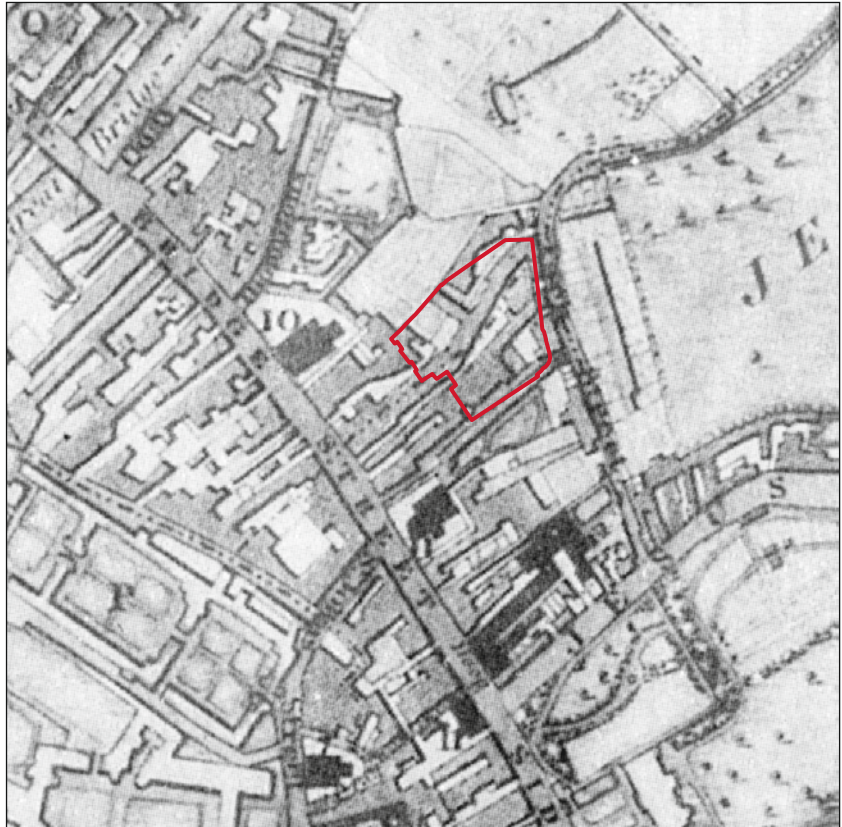


A
Loggan, 1688



B
Custance, 1798

Figure 3 A and B. Historic maps (extent of PDA taken from Planning Guidance Note, Cambridgeshire County Council 2016)

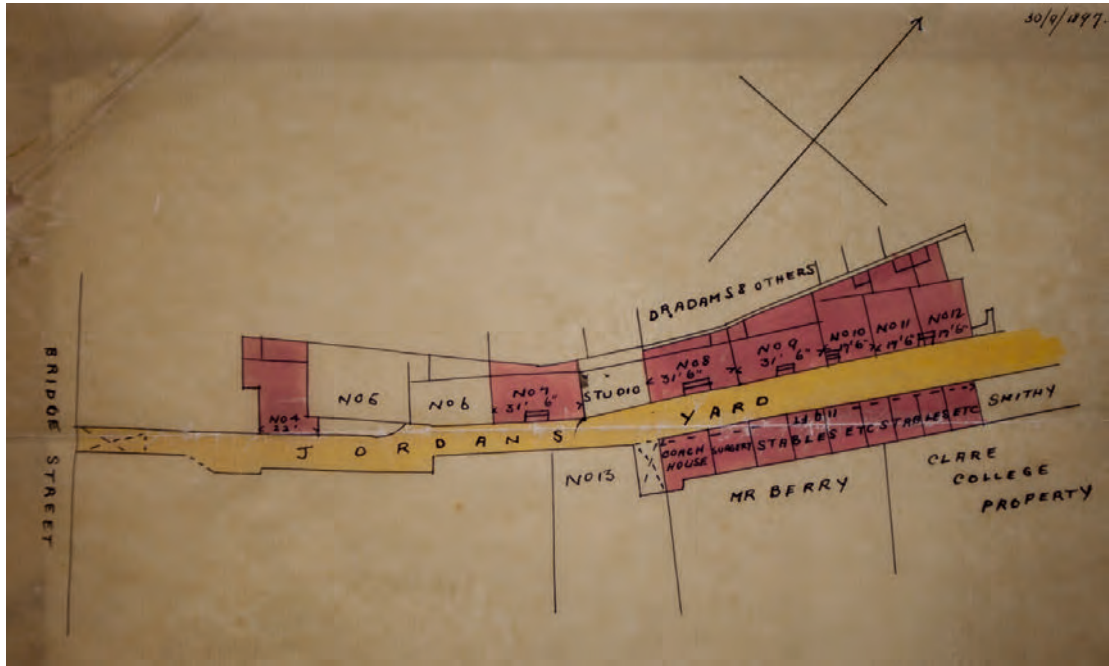


C
Baker, 1830



D
1st Edition Ordnance Survey, 1885

Figure 3 C and D. Historic maps



1897



1928

Figure 4. Plans of Jordan's Yard, attached to property deeds in the County Records Office



Figure 5. The location of the first phase of the multi-storey car park (in pink) as surveyed in June 1957, showing the buildings that were demolished to make way for its construction as well as those that were cleared to permit the widening of Park Street and Round Church Street for vehicular access (detail of a plan attached to planning application CB/58/482 in the County Records Office). The evaluation trenches are shown in red



Figure 6. Early 20th century photographs of Park Street (left, B.Park.k3.8558) and Jordan's Yard (right, B.Jor.k29.2327)

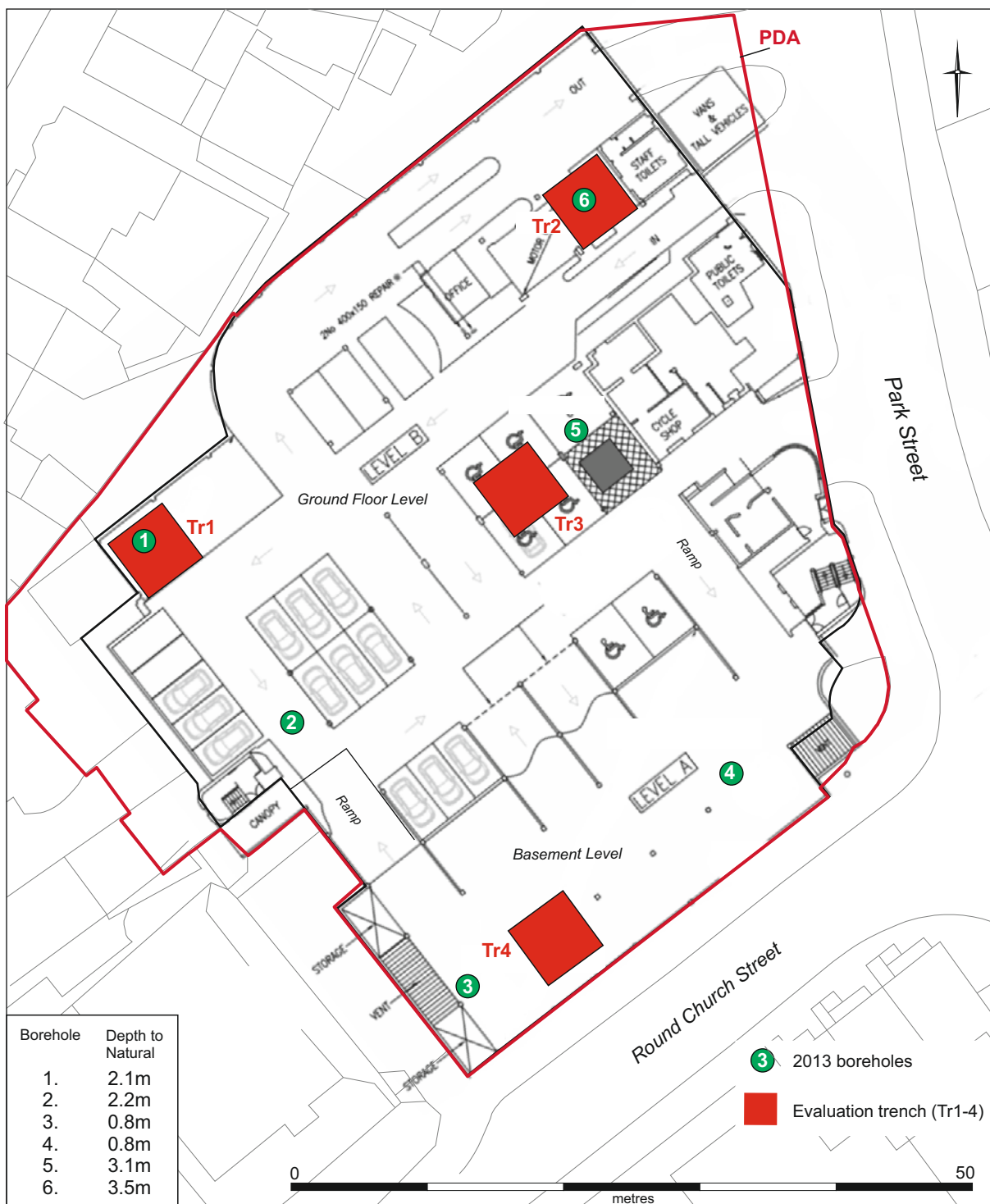


Figure 7. Evaluation trench plan

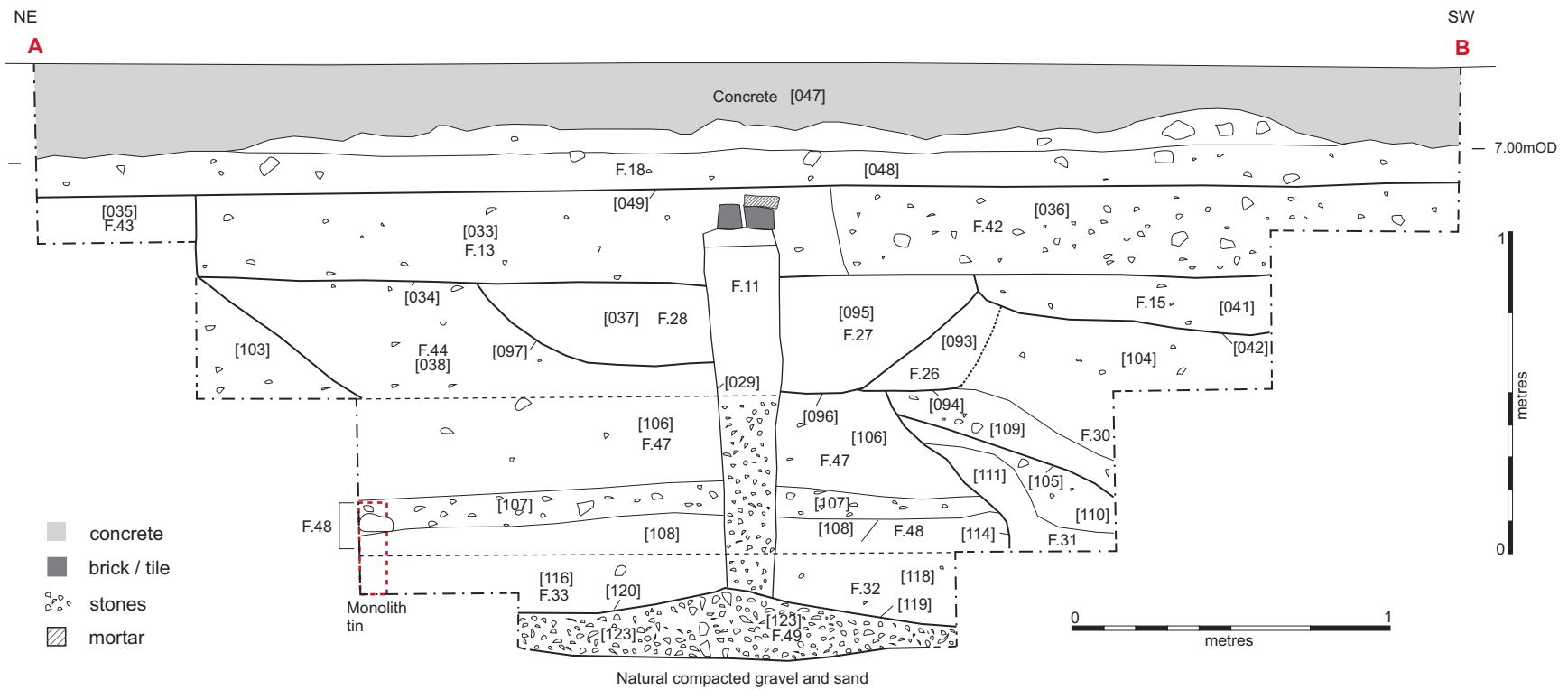


Figure 8. Section of Trench 1



Figure 9. View of Trench 1, facing southwest, following the completion of excavation. Note the banded pale grey fills of multiple Post-Medieval pits as well as the dark brown Roman deposits present at the base of the sequence (the intrusive remnant of a mortared footing is 18th/19th century in date)

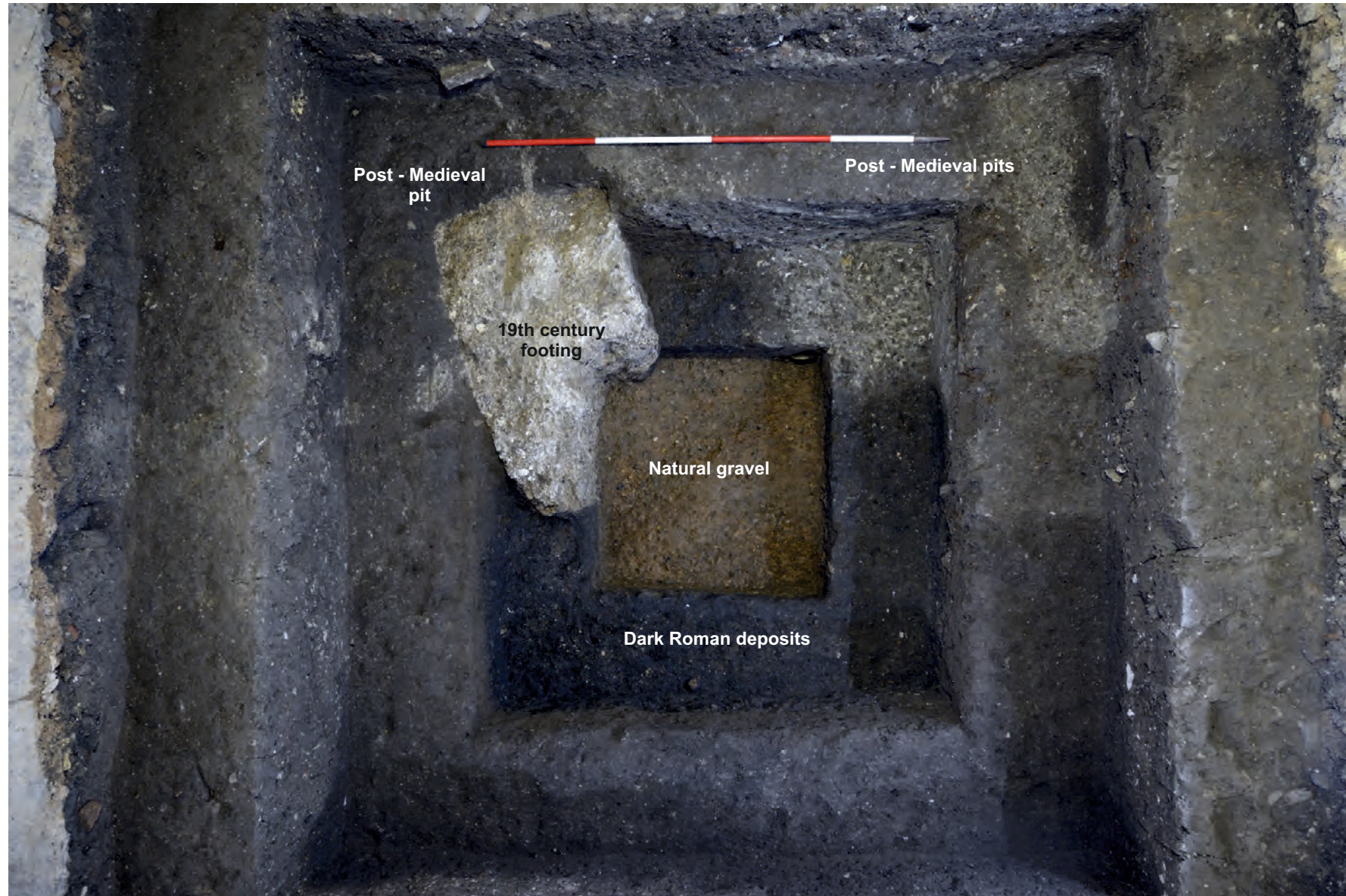


Figure 10. Overhead view of Trench 1, annotated to show principal features and deposits

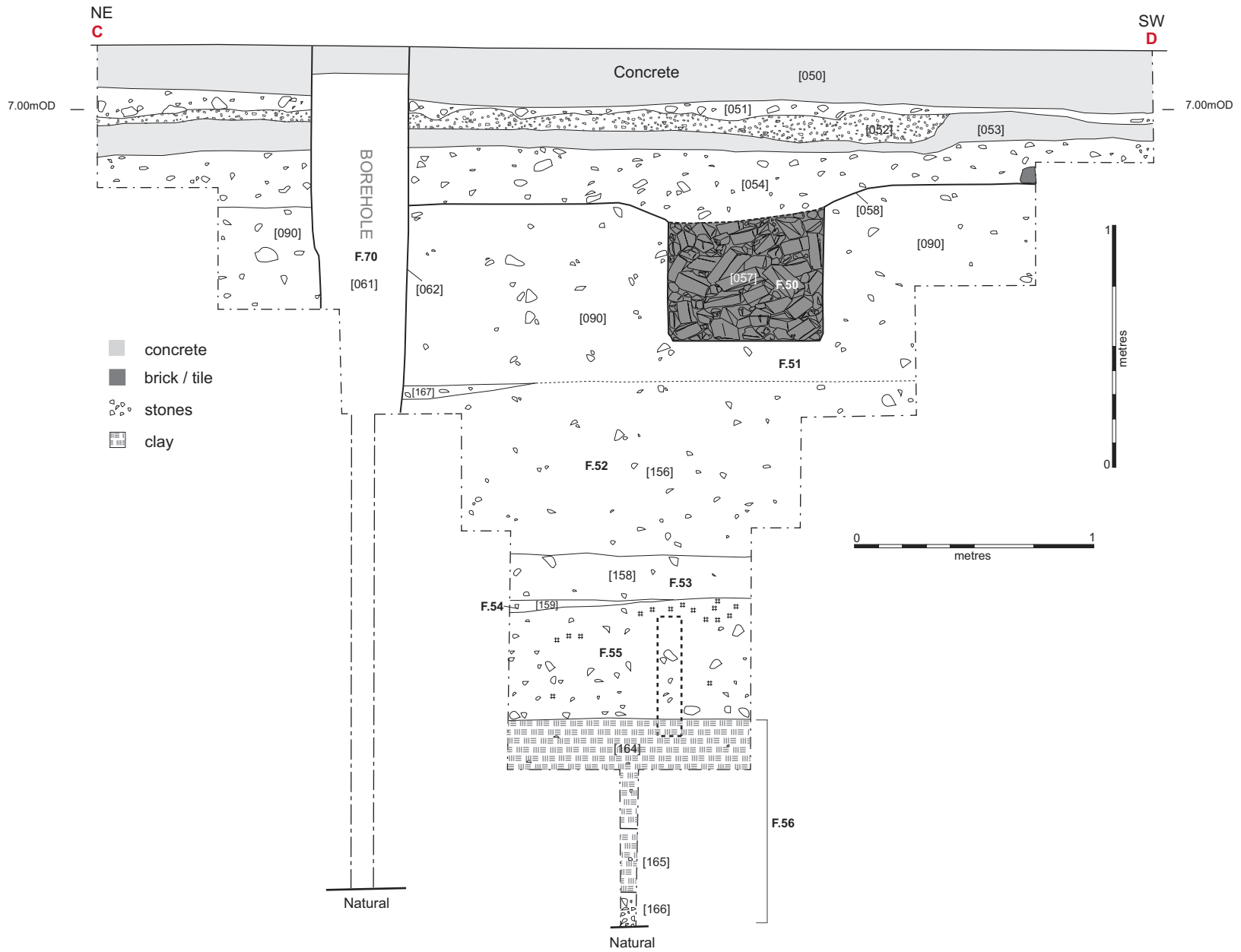


Figure 11. Section of Trench 2



Figure 12. View of Trench 2, facing northeast, following the completion of excavation. Note the homogeneity of the deposits, with few tips or dumps discernible despite the multi-period nature of the sequence

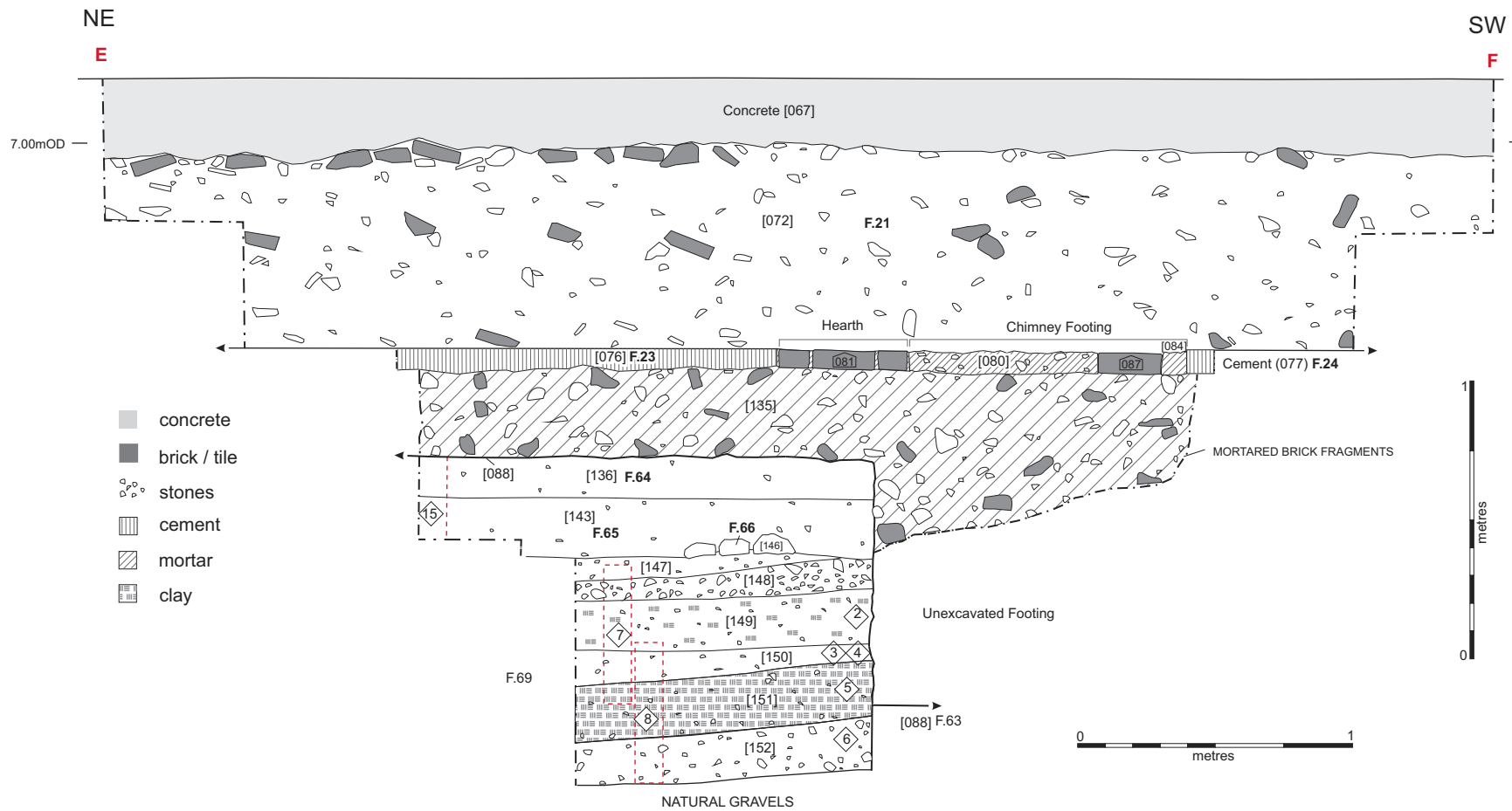


Figure 13. Section of Trench 3



Figure 14. View of Trench 3, facing northwest, showing the floor, internal dividing walls and back-to-back chimney of a partially-celled Victorian building. This structure was backfilled in the early 1960s when the site was cleared to allow the construction of the car park



Figure 15. View of Trench 3, facing southeast, following the completion of excavation. Note the depth of the mortared rubble foundation of the Victorian building, including a substantial chimney base. Nevertheless, a significant sequence of Roman and pre-Roman deposits survived beneath this truncation



Figure 16. Overhead view of Trench 3, annotated to show principal features and deposits



Figure 17. Close-up detail of Roman footing F.41, showing the principal concentration of mortar around its perimeter; this suggests an upstanding, raft-type construction

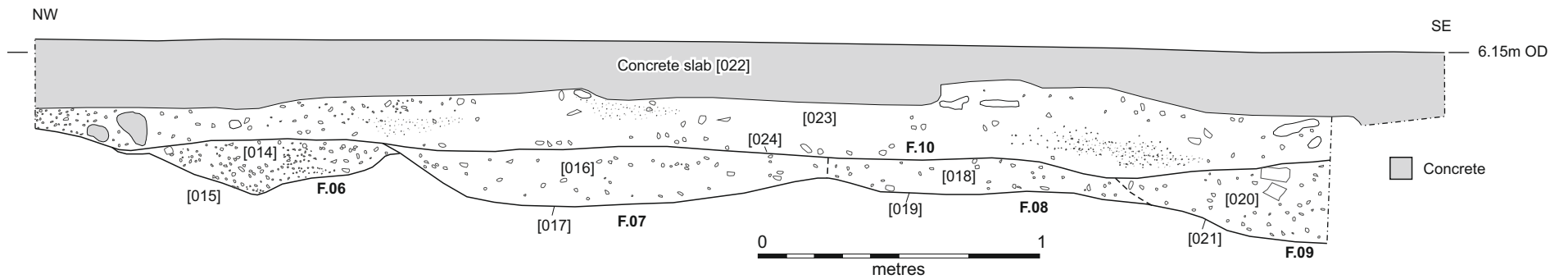
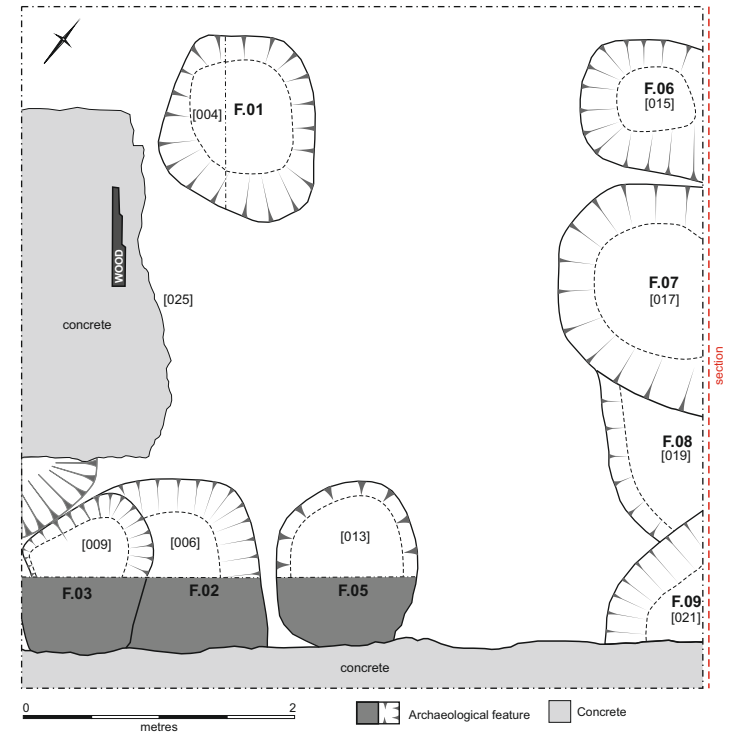


Figure 18. Trench 4 photograph (facing north east), plan and section



Figure 19. Selection of Roman finds, including fragments of a millstone (left), a hand quern (bottom right) and a copper alloy chain (top right)

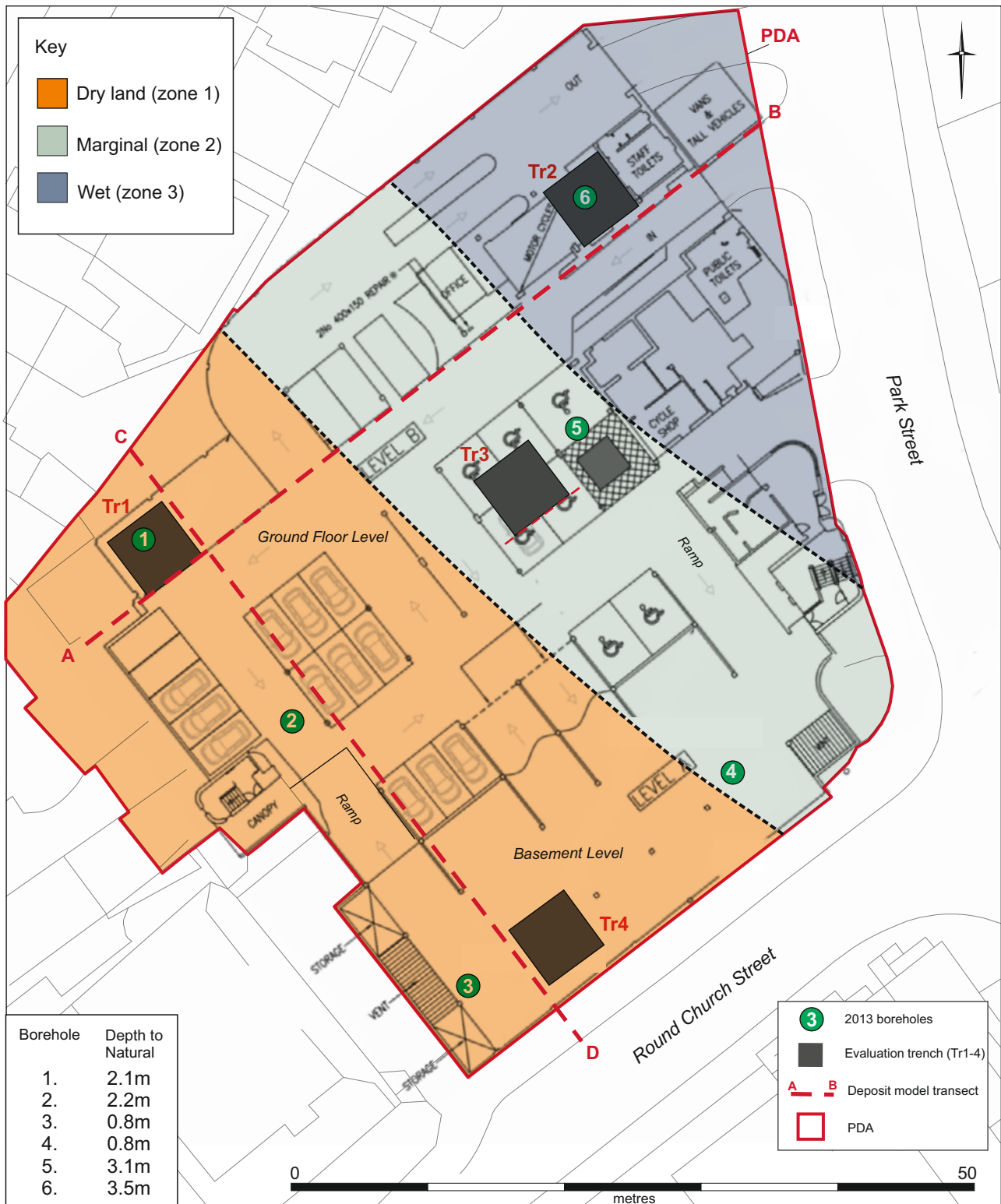
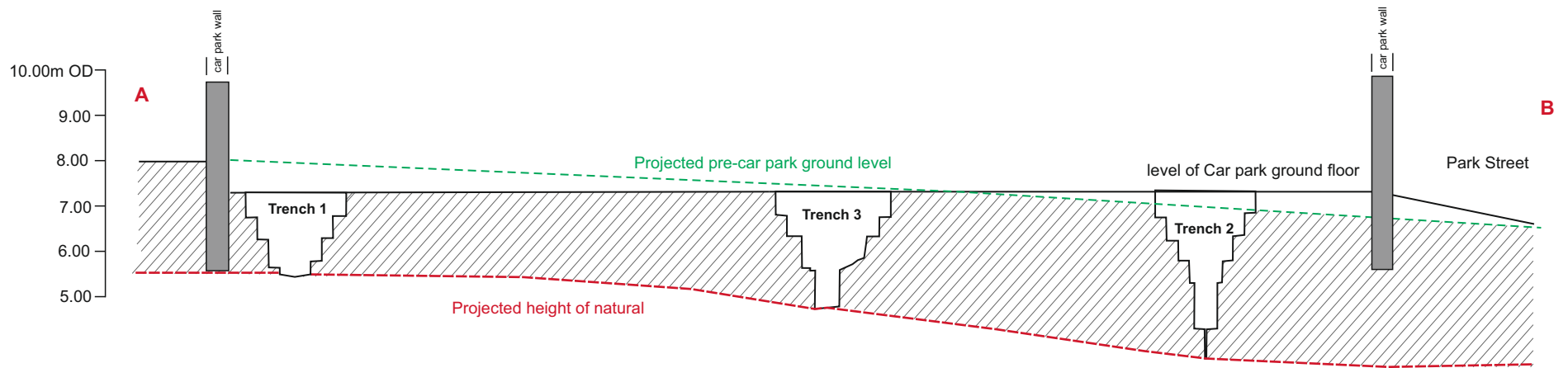
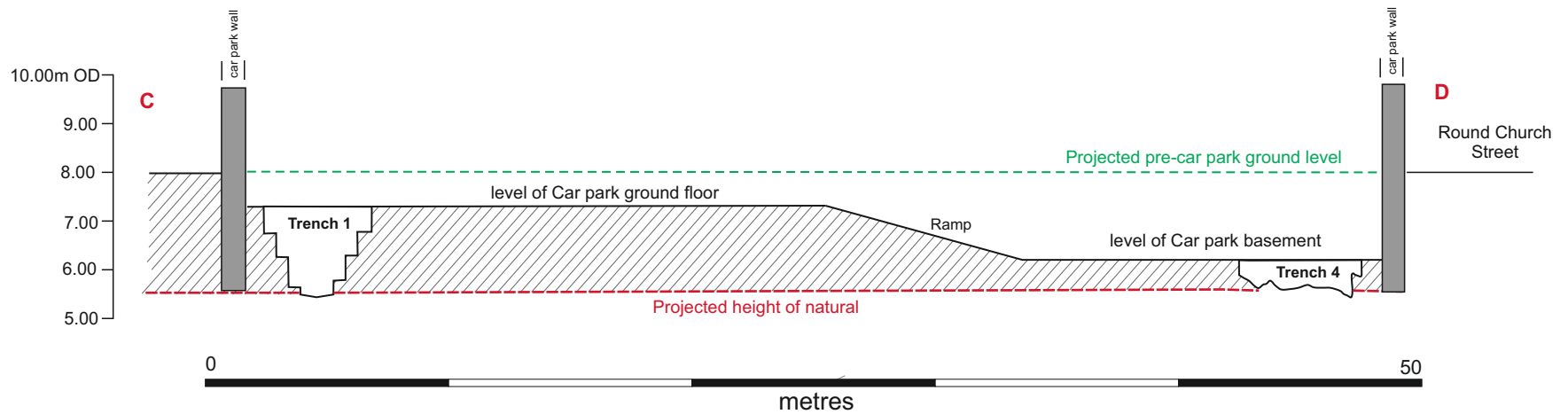


Figure 20. Topographic zones (note that the boundaries are speculative, based on spread of trenching)



N.B Note exaggerated vertical scale (x2)




 Projected extent of archaeological deposits

Figure 21. Deposit model sections

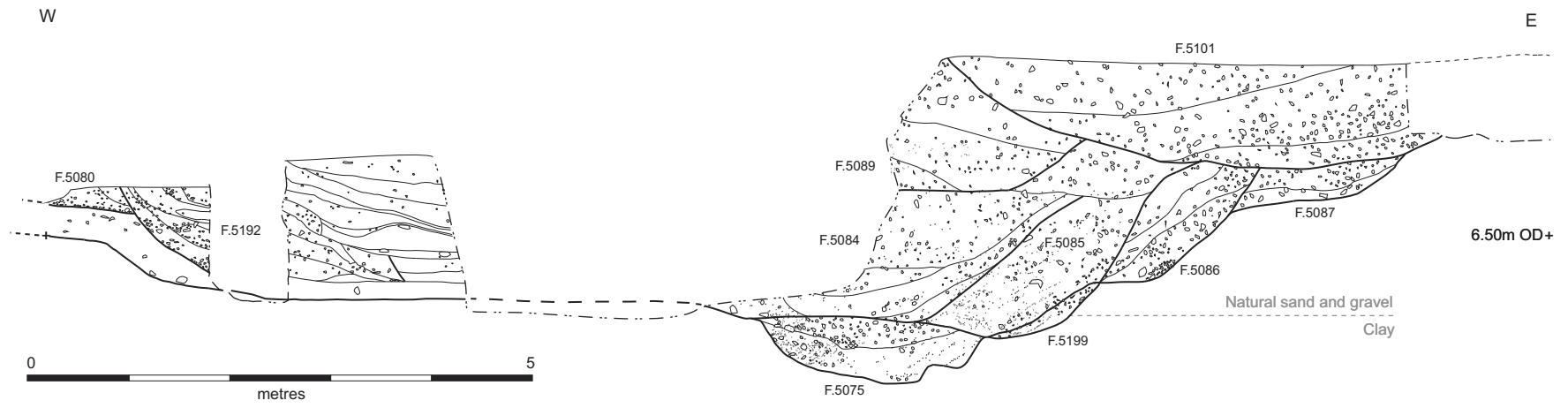


Figure 22. The King's Ditch as excavated at Grand Arcade, section and photograph below

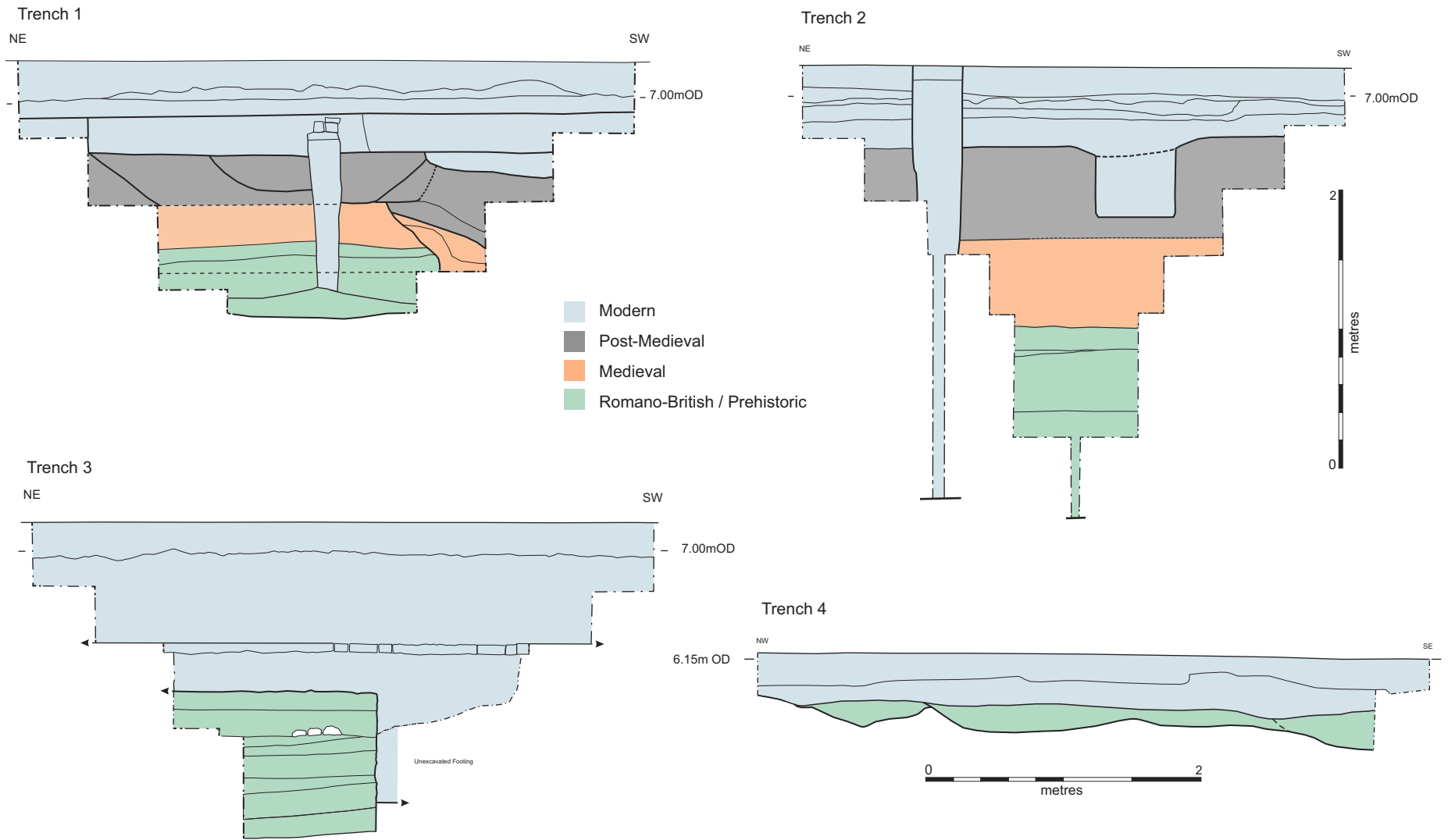


Figure 23. Phased trench sections

11. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Planning Policy

National Legislation and Policy

National Planning Policy Framework, July 2018

The Government published the revised version of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) on 24 July. It was accompanied by a number of other documents, including:

- Updated planning practice guidance on viability and housing and economic development needs assessments
- The Government's response to the consultation on the revised NPPF (March 2018)
- The *Housing Delivery Test Measurement Rule Book*. This briefing focuses on the changes between the 2018 and 2012 editions of the NPPF, with some reference to changes since the consultation draft, and particular reference to matters affecting the historic environment.

Heritage policy remains largely unchanged, with some amendments since the consultation draft, in light of the responses received (discussed further below).

While the NPPF is to be read as a whole in the context of archaeology the NPPF states at Section 16 that the Government's objective is 'Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.'

To achieve this paragraph 185 states:

Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:

- a) The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation
- b) The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring
- c) The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness

- d) Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

189. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where an application site includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

190. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict.

191. Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of, or damage to, a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.

Regional Policy

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan, Approved 2003

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan sets out the spatial pattern of development for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. The plan includes a number of saved policies; however, as none are relevant to this assessment no further consideration is given to this plan.

Local Policy

Cambridge Local Plan (July 2006; due to be updated 2017).

Chapter 3: Designing Cambridge

3/4 Responding to Context

Developments will be permitted which demonstrate that they have responded to their context and drawn inspiration from the key characteristics of their surroundings to create distinctive places. Such developments will:

- a) Identify and respond positively to existing features of natural, historic or local character on and close to the proposed development site
- b) Be well connected to, and integrated with, the immediate locality and the wider City
- c) Have used the characteristics of the locality to help inform the siting, massing, design and materials of the proposed development.

Paragraph 3.10

Cambridge has many distinctive qualities, which help to define the identity of the City as a whole and individual character of areas within the City. This includes its varied palette of building materials which helps define different character areas within the City. Development that responds to its context will ensure the creation of successful integrated development. Regard should be had to underlying archaeology.

Paragraph 3.11

A development which responds positively to its context is one which will either enhance areas of existing high quality, or will seek to introduce a new and distinctive character to areas of weaker character and minimise loss of countryside and the best and most versatile agricultural land.

Paragraph 3.12

Proposals for development should use the Cambridge Landscape Character Assessment, the Conservation Area Appraisals, the County Historic Environment Record, and the (forthcoming) Historic Landscape Characterisation of Cambridgeshire as starting points to inform the key and desirable qualities to be retained or enhanced in the development.

4/9 Scheduled Ancient Monuments/Archaeological Areas and 4/10 Listed Buildings.

Proposals affecting Scheduled Ancient Monuments or other important archaeological remains and their settings must be accompanied by a full assessment of the nature and importance of the remains and the impact of the proposals on them as part of the application. When the remains or their settings are deemed to be of national importance, they should be preserved in situ and development damaging them will not be permitted.

In other cases, development will be permitted where deposits are being left undisturbed or impacts mitigated to an acceptable level and detailed arrangements for the recording, publication and archiving and/or display of and access to any artefacts are secured.

Paragraph 4.32

The desirability of preserving ancient monuments and their settings is a material planning consideration. Information on the archaeology of much of the historic core of Cambridge is available in an Urban Archaeological Database (UAD). The Historic Core Conservation Area Appraisal will contain specific archaeological guidance. Those involved in the development of sites need to have an early understanding of the potential for archaeological remains to be found on site.

Paragraph 4.33

Where the likelihood of archaeological remains exists, a project brief will normally be prepared by the County Council and endorsed by the City Council. The developer will then employ an archaeological consultant to carry out a thorough investigation based on this brief prior to the start of the development.

Paragraph 4.34

It is important that any findings are properly recorded and the information disseminated. This would include ensuring that the information is added to the UAD and copies of any reports lodged with the County Records Office, Cambridgeshire Collection and the City Council.

APPENDIX 2: SITES AND FINDS GAZETTEER

Gaz No.	NGR Grid ref.		Period	Description	Refs.	CHER Refs.
1	544900	259100	Post-Medieval	Four Nuremberg tokens found on Jesus Green during the creation of the new tennis courts in the late 1940s and 1950s. These were identified at the Fitzwilliam Museum. The Cam was navigable in Medieval times and there was a considerable trading station close to the location of the tennis courts. However, no indication of wharves was seen during the work. Grid ref very approximate.	HER ref.	10869, MCB12770
2	544900	259000	Prehistoric, Roman, Post-Medieval	Palaeochannels, Jesus Green. A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for a 33kv replacement cable where it crosses Midsummer Common and Jesus Green. All areas revealed undisturbed sequences of alluvial deposits, as well as layers of introduced alluvial material, post-Medieval surfaces and evidence of relic channels. On both Midsummer Common and Jesus Green 19 th century ground surfaces and gravel hard standings were also recorded. Finds include prehistoric flint, a sherd of Roman pottery, post-Medieval coins, clay pipe fragments, pottery, animal bone and a purse.	Davenport <i>et al.</i> 2008	MCB17931
3	544800	259060	Medieval, Post-Medieval	Medieval remains, Thompsons Lane. Excavation revealed no evidence for a Roman river crossing or later supposed Saxo-Danish settlement. Decaying timbers observed in engineering boreholes may represent part of Medieval river revetment structures. Excavation carried out at Thompsons Lane during the summer of 1982 in advance of development. Two areas, A and B, were investigated. It was hoped that this would reveal the footings of the Roman bridge, the existence of a Saxo-Danish settlement and the line of the Medieval waterfront. No evidence was found for the siting of the Roman river crossing or the Saxo-Danish settlement.	Firman & Pullinger 1988;	05892, 05892a, ECB473, MCB7172, MCB7173
4	544800	259000	Post-Medieval	A watching brief along St John's Road during the installation of the 33kV replacement cable revealed the remains of five buildings dating from the 17 th to the late 19 th centuries. Two of the structures are depicted on Loggan's map of 1688, and represent the first phase of settlement expansion along the riverside area during the post-Medieval period. The third cellared structure is of probably 18 th or early 19 th century date, whilst the remaining two are mid to late 19 th century. Because of the limited depth of the trench, no pre-17 th century deposits or remains of the King's Ditch were encountered.	Davenport <i>et al.</i> 2008	ECB2961, MCB17950
5	545050	259060	Post-Medieval	Air raid shelters, Jesus Green. A local resident recalls the presence of air raid shelters alongside the Cam at the bridge at Jesus Green. Brick air raid shelters were also built 'near to the brook on Jesus Green' for the children of Park Street School. The location of these was revealed by parchmarks during the summer of 2003. A desk-based assessment was undertaken to inform a wider conservation management plan as part of a planned HLF bid. Possible buried archaeological remains include World War II air raid shelters.	Phillips 2008	MCB17793
6	545063	258293	Medieval	a) Two ancient ditches and objects of Medieval date between Hobson Street and Sidney Street, Cambridge. Objects found along the supposed line of Henry III's ditch. The digging of the foundations for the new Post Office exposed the ditch running along the west side of Hobson Street; nothing came out of the ditch at this point. At the southwest, or Sidney Street side of the area there was lying on the gravel a mass of silty clay which must have been thrown out from some ditch or pond close by. Much of this re-made sand and gravel seemed to have been thrown out when the Hobson Street ditch was dug, and if this be the King's Ditch the relics must be of the age of Henry III. (TL 4507 5848). b) Barnwell Gate 13 th century, was probably a toll gate related to the customs barrier, King's ditch. (TL 4508 5846). c) In late January 1989, an excavation, funded by English Heritage was carried out in advance of the building of a Holiday Inn on this site, to establish whether the King's Ditch crossed the site. No trace of the ditch was identified and it seems probable that it passes just to the north of the site. (TL 4506 5829).	Bennett 1893; Hughes 1895a, 1903; RCHM 1959; Roach 1959; Malim 1989; Gdaniec 1992; Cessford 2007	04999, MCB16049

				d) Evaluation revealed traces of Medieval ridge and furrow and a Medieval plough-soil that contained unabraded sherds of 13 th -14 th century date. Two later pits were also recorded in section, probably representing garden planting pits. No Saxon or Saxo-Norman pottery was recovered, which has implications for the putative early date of this stretch of the King's Ditch, which ran some 60m to the north of the site. (TL 4506 5819). e) The channel fed water into a conduit head at the southeast corner of Trumpington Road and Lensfield Road. From here it was let into the King's Ditch at the junction of Trumpington Street and Pembroke Street. (TL 4484 5807). f) This note follows up the line of inquiry as to the position of certain rubbish-holes, whether ditches or pits, which occur within the ancient town of Cambridge as defined by the King's ditch. The ditch as far as can be ascertained by excavations did not approach very close to the houses, but on its banks there was always a waste space where rubbish was shot. The excavations recently carried on Fosters' property on the south side of Silver Street opposite Queens' College, have exposed a section though such ancient made-ground down to the gravel of the lower river-terrace. (TL 4471 5806).		
7	544700	259000	Medieval	Iron object found in 1896 near Magdalene College in River Cam. Approximate position.	HER ref.	04610, MCB5564
8	544800	259010	Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval	Monitoring along the 33kV expansion cable, 2004-8 and archaeological investigation at Thompson's Lane 2007. Small scale excavations revealed a sequence of deposits dating from prehistoric to Medieval times. The earliest deposits are thought to be alluvial, and of probable pre-Roman date, and are comparable to deposits seen elsewhere in the Cambridge river basin in palaeochannels of potential Mesolithic date.	Davenport <i>et al.</i> 2008; Newman 2008a	ECB2615, ECB2961, MCB17876, MCB17877
9	544800	259000	Post-Medieval	Anchor brewery, Cambridge. The Cambridge Anchor brewery was built in 1838 and remained in use until 1902. Only one four-storey warehouse remains, beside a passage leading to the river, which has now been converted to apartments. A brewery was established on the site in 1788, which continued in operation until 1902. Excavations revealed evidence of at least two buildings, which were largely build reused materials salvaged from earlier buildings at the site. Little is known of the early layout of the brewery buildings, which saw ongoing redevelopment and expansion over the 19 th century. A watching brief was undertaken during the construction of an electricity substation at 24 Thompsons Lane, revealing remains associated with the brewery.	Balchin & Filby 2001; Davenport <i>et al.</i> 2008; Newman 2008a	ECB2615, ECB2961, MCB16523
10	544700	258900	Roman, Medieval	Roman coins (not as a group), an Anglo-Saxon copper alloy object and an unidentified Medieval copper alloy metal item found during dredging c. 1930.	Lethbridge & O'Reilly 931; Browne 1974	03811A, 03811B, 03811C, MCB4652, MCB4653, MCB4654
11	544880	258980	Medieval	Medieval pottery found between Park Street and Thompson's Lane. No date for discovery.	Hughes 1898	04522, MCB5468
12	544880	258980	Medieval	Medieval pottery, Thompson's Lane, Cambridge. (HER locates this in the wrong place); same location as gaz. no. 11 .	Hughes 1907; Browne 1974	04639, MCB5594
13	544710	258950	Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval, Undated	Roman finds found 1754 during building work. Roman coins found in area during 16 th century. Possible Anglo-Saxon iron(?) object, found 1896 during sewer work by Magdalene Bridge; approximate position. A bridge has stood on this site for many years, probably as far back as the 7 th century. Medieval? stone structure found 1754 during building work. Road remains found 1754 during building work. Magdalene Bridge or Great Bridge over the River Cam is of ashlar and cast iron. Built in 1823 and designed by Arthur Browne it was cast by Balfour Browne of Derby, with ornamental railings and panels cast by the local Finch Foundry. Rebuilt in 1982 to rectify corrosion and to take heavier traffic. Cambridge was an important inland port at a time when all heavy goods had to be moved by water, before coming to the railways. The wharves and hythes in their heyday took up most of the river bank, including the area now occupied by college gardens, but by the early 20th century commercial river traffic had declined	Babbington 1888; Hughes 1898; RCHM 1959; Browne 1974; Balchin & Filby 2001	04545, 04552, 04712, 04796, 04769A, 04796B, MCB5493, MCB5502, MCB5693, MCB5799,

				and was mostly confined to the area around the Great Bridge. Many warehouse buildings still in use in the early 1900s have since been converted into cafes and restaurants. Wooden structure (not a dwelling), found under road at N corner of Magdalene Bridge, discovery undated.		MCB5800, MCB5801
14	544905	258962	Medieval	King's Ditch; see gaz. no. 6 for details. Ground reduction on properties at the junction of Portugal Place and New Park Street allowed the speedy recording of exposed features, possibly on the line of the Medieval King's Ditch. A water filled feature was recorded, which as the deposit sequence shows, was allowed to silt up and be backfilled sometime after the 15 th century. Finds include 15 th -17 th century pottery.	Regan 1997	ECB1670, MCB15981
15	544740	258940	Roman, Medieval	Roman and Medieval pottery found at Cox's 31 and 32 Bridge Street.	Browne 1974	04798, 04798A, MCB5808, MCB5809
16	544910	258940	Medieval	Medieval non-agricultural earthworks found during building work supposedly on east side of street but Hughes personal OS 50in shows it on west side. Skeleton.	Hughes 1898, 1907; Browne 1974	04637, MCB5592
17	544700	258900	Medieval	Excavation at 28 Bridge Street, Cambridge revealed 13 th century building, worked building stone, including imported Hainault marble, Purbeck marble and Northants limestone. Stained glass was also found.	Webster & Cherry 1974	04585, ECB604
18	544830	258932	Medieval, Post-Medieval	Evaluation and monitoring at National Spiritualist Church, Cambridge. A trial trench was hand-excavated at the rear of the National Spiritualist Church, revealing a series of deposits dating to the Medieval to modern periods, and possibly earlier. A number of post-Medieval foundations were also revealed.	Baker & Kenny 2004	CB15755, ECB1454
19	544830	258910	Post-Medieval	Jewish Students' Centre, Cambridge, built in 1937.	HER ref.	MCB20355
20	544810	258910	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building. The Old Vicarage, Thompson's Lane, built in the 16 th century and, despite minor changes in the 18 th century retains much of the original form and character. A well was discovered during building works in the basement of the Old Vicarage. The well was stone-lined with evidence of red brick repairs, and measured approximately 1.90m x 1.50m in width. Following identification by an archaeologist, further work was done to reveal the well was bisected by the end wall of the original house which dates from 1640 suggesting the well is of an earlier date. Following identification by an archaeologist, further work was done to reveal the well was bisected by the end wall of the original house which dates from 1640 suggesting the well is of an earlier date.	RCHM 1959; Fletcher 2010	DCB7614, ECB3403
21	544800	258900	Roman	Unidentified Roman object found in Bridge Street, Cambridge.	Browne 1974	04479, MCB5422
22	544820	258880	Medieval	Grade II Listed Building. Church of St Clement Built first in the second half of the 13 th century and part of the nave arcades remain from that date, and part are of 14 th century date; rebuilt aisles of 16 th century; chancel of circa 1726 and West Tower of 1821.	Pevsner 1954; RCHM 1959; Chainey 1990.	05005, DCB7449, MCB6063
23	544930	258880	Roman, Medieval	Roman pottery and Medieval glass found during 1848 sewer excavation.	Babington 1883; Browne 1974	04795, 04795A, MCB5797, MCB5798
24	544950	258890	Roman	Human remains were identified in the basement of 11 Park Street during renovation works. Following this, a excavation was carried out to record and remove any further skeletal material. Burials were located around 2m below present street level. Two adult inhumations, and the remains of a further 1 sub-adult and 5 neonates were recovered, dating to the Roman period. It is likely these are part of the late Roman cemetery identified in the basements of 35-37 Jesus Lane, and that this area may have been part of the cemetery reserved for immature burials. Two Roman ditches were also identified during the excavation. The pottery assemblage recovered is domestic in character, and alludes to the presence of Roman settlement in the vicinity from the mid-2 nd century onwards. Finds also included pottery and oyster shell	Dodwell 2002	CB15513, ECB1154

25	544790	258870	Undated	Road opposite St John's College, Cambridge. Road of uncertain date. Remains of road or street found opposite St John's Master's Lodge in entrance to courtyard belonging to Messrs Mackintosh on east side of Bridge Street	Hughes 1898; Gray 1910; Browne 1974	04543, MCB5491
26	544820	258860	Medieval	Medieval (?) wooden structure (not a dwelling) found in 1823 during drainage work along Bridge Street (occupies c. half the width on east side).	Babington 1883; Browne 1974	04523, MCB5469
27	544978	258838	Post-Medieval	Grade I listed Building. Little Trinity, 16 Jesus Lane, Cambridge. Small 18th century house containing fittings of the same period. It is of three and two storeys with cellars.	RCHM 1959	04837, DCB7583
28	544951	258825	Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval	Roman and Medieval features, ADC Theatre, Park Street. Two trenches were excavated. Trench 1 revealed a deep Post Medieval deposit, possibly a part of the King's Ditch. Trench 2 revealed Medieval pit and gully features, the gullies possibly running into the King's Ditch. Beneath the Medieval features survived a large Roman 2 nd /3 rd century ditch. King's Ditch - The route of the King's Ditch, the Medieval boundary to the city, appears to have been moved at least twice over the course of this period; having run at first adjacent to the southern perimeter of the site, it was apparently recut in the late 13th century along a new alignment parallel to the northern boundary of the area. Then, at some time between 1607 and 1609 (during a period in which St John's College owned the land to either side of the ditch), this recut was backfilled and the original route of the boundary re-established. (TL44805903); see gaz. no. 6 for details.	Whittaker 2002	ECB966
29a	544734	258813	Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval	Late Roman remains, St. John's College. In anticipation of a library extension and construction of an underground book store, a trial trench was excavated in the SW corner of Chapel Court revealing traces of late Roman occupation, comprising a few shallow features containing Late Roman pottery. Two areas either side of the Penrose building were subject to further excavation in 1992. Some indication of prehistoric woodland clearance was revealed, although this could not be dated. Roman activity was present in the form of late fourth century gravel extraction pits and a contemporary riverside hard. The Roman period was followed by a sequence of alluvial deposits, indicating the area became marshy with little activity evident. Post-Medieval building footings, Chapel Court, St. John's College.	Evans 1991a; Miller 1993; Dickens 1996	ECB1664, ECB1665, ECB1666, MCB15975, MCB15976, MCB15977
29b	544700	258800	Roman, Medieval	Grade I Listed Building. St John's College and gardens founded 1511 on site of Hospital of St John the Evangelist. Buildings surrounding the First, Second and Third Courts. Medieval brasses, St John's College. A 13 th century architectural sketch from the hospital of St John the Evangelist. Excavation in 1938 and 1939 for the foundations of new college buildings produced much Roman pottery, including Castorware beakers, painted wares, mortaria, greyware, fragments of Horningsea pottery and of Samian of 2 nd century date. During further excavations for the foundations for the new building near the School of Pythagoras pottery was found dating from the 1 st century onwards.	Daniel 1939; Pevsner 1954; Biddle 1961; Boys-Smith 1964; Le Strange 1972	04797, 04797A, 04797B, 04797C, 04797D, 0497E, DCB501, DCB7704, ECB596, MCB5806
29c	544810	258820	Roman	Roman coin found in 1938 during the demolition of houses for the forecourt of St John's College.	Browne 1974	04524, MCB5470
29d	544800	258800	Roman	Roman pits at Jordan's Yard; numerous large pits of the second and third centuries suggest settlement along the sides of the Roman road.	Wilson <i>et al.</i> 1974	04656, MCB5628
29e	544790	258770	Medieval, Post-Medieval	Seven archaeological test pits were excavated at the northern end of First Court. Test pit 1 was located immediately adjacent to a grave slab. The test pit had several layers of demolition with frequent 19 th century mortar and CBM fragments. To the south, beneath the slab were projecting disarticulated human remains, including a pelvis, a long bone and rib, these were left in situ. Test pit 2, situated adjacent to the line of the old chapel wall revealed some stone edging which is the wall of the former hospital chapel, set upon a concrete foundation. Beneath this was a stone capped drain, which could be seen in more than one of the test pits. The other 5 test pits did not contain any archaeological remains except for 19 th 20th century demolition layers.	Newman 2013a, 2013b	ECB3559, MCB19905

29f	544820	258770	Medieval	Medieval earthwork found during drainage work in St John's Street in front of St John's College Chapel. No date for when found. Medieval building remains, St. John's College. An archaeological investigation was carried out at the front of St John's College in advance of pipe laying. Documentary research suggested that this section of the pipe route ran through the E end of the site of the Labyrinth, the infirmary or the Hospital of St John, demolished in C19 (1863) when the present College chapel was built. The walls of the infirmary were located together with the probable floor surface. Also located was a possible lane. Later brick walls were uncovered within the area of the infirmary, their purpose being unclear. No artefacts found to date any of the buildings securely.	Hughes 1898; Browne 1974; Miller 1991	04526, 10358, ECB1300, MCB5472, MCB12302
29g	544750	258740	Medieval	Medieval pottery and earthworks. Found 1893 during building work, 'under highest part of new buildings in front of St John's College kitchens.'	Hughes 1898; Browne 1974	04481, MCB5424
30	544890	258800	Roman, Medieval	Roman quern found in 1895 under Bridge Street in front of St Sepulchre's (Holy Sepulchre) Church. Grade I Listed Building. Church of the Holy Sepulchre, otherwise known as The Round Church. The church of the Holy Sepulchre is noted for its early 12 th century round nave and aisle. It is one of five surviving round churches in this country. The north chapel was largely rebuilt during the restoration and has been extended to the east. Restored in 1842.	Hughes 1898, 1907; RCHM 1959; Browne 1974	04525, 05194, DCB7447, MCB5471, MCB6317
31	544900	258800	Medieval	Site of Medieval bridge over the King's Ditch and Medieval earthwork found during building rebuilding of the Friend's Meeting House at the corner of Park Street and Jesus Lane; pottery and a stone structure were also found. This is incorrectly located in the HER and is a further 60m to the east.	Atkinson 1896; Browne 1974	04606, MCB5559
32	545010	258810	Roman, Medieval	Roman pottery and Anglo-Saxon brooches, bronze objects and a probable Anglo-Saxon inhumation found during drain digging in 1895 and bone objects found about 1901. No other details.	Browne 1974	04608, 04608a, MCB5561, MCB5562
33	545000	258800	Roman, Medieval	Roman finds and Medieval earthwork and possible stone structure found in Sidney Sussex grounds.	Browne 1974; HER ref.	05004b, 05004c, MCB6061, MCB6062
34	544988	258794	Medieval	King's Ditch. See gaz. no. 6 for details.	-	04999, MCB6049
35	544990	258790	Roman, Medieval	Roman pottery and kiln wasters, Sidney Sussex College. Quantities of pottery were found in 1901 on the east side of the course of the King's Ditch (TL 45 NE 11) where it crosses Jesus Lane from Sidney Sussex College. The pottery was large kiln wasters suggesting that this was the site of a Roman pottery kiln. Roman pottery found near Jesus Lane. The pottery consisted of a large vessel and was similar to the type found in the waste heap of pottery at Horningsea. 12 th -13 th century pottery and objects found near Jesus Lane.	Hughes 1898, 1903; Browne 1974	04638, 04687, 04687A, MCB5593, MCB5664, MCB5665
36	545106	258810	Roman	Late Roman cemetery found during refurbishment. The discovery of a skeleton during refurbishment in the basement of 37 Jesus Lane, a late Roman inhumation cemetery was excavated. A total of 32 skeletons were found, six accompanied by grave goods and three decapitated. The preservation of skeletal material was generally excellent, and analysis indicates a population of predominately mature men and woman, exhibiting pathologies associated with heavy work and old age. Residual pottery was also recovered, suggesting that extra mural settlement and possibly industry existed in the area in the mid-late 2 nd and 3 rd centuries, prior to the establishment of the cemetery. Human remains from the site were assessed as part of a study focussing on age, stature and nutrition in the Roman and Early Anglo-Saxon period.	Alexander <i>et al.</i> 2003; Alexander <i>et al.</i> 2004; Klinge 2008	CB15727, ECB1410
37			Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval	Collectively referred to here as the 'Triangle'. A programme of excavation and monitoring was undertaken at St John's Triangle site in advance of redevelopment. A small number of worked flints of later prehistoric date were recovered from later contexts, although no prehistoric features were identified. It is probable that the site lay within an agricultural hinterland at this time. The earliest features were a series of large intercutting quarry pits dating to the 1st century AD, probably dug to provide	RCHM 1959; Dickens & Webley 2004; Hall & Dickens 2005; Newman 2008b;	04784, 04785, DCB7430, DCB7461, ECB2352,

				<p>material for the nearby Colchester - Godmanchester road. During the 2nd century AD the pits were sealed beneath a series of features relating to the establishment of a small extra-mural settlement alongside the Roman road. The features comprised well established property boundaries, backyard pits and a possible horticultural deposit further from the road. The pottery associated with the features dated from the 2nd-4th centuries, with a peak in the 2nd and 3rd centuries, with the later pottery possibly representing late Roman agricultural activity. The pottery assemblage represents a typical domestic assemblage, with a higher incidence of imported Samian wares.</p> <p>Monitoring was carried out on 27 hand-excavated test pits. In areas not disturbed by cellaring, archaeology did survive in the form of some Early Medieval pits. The top layers within the test pits were of 16th century activity. Clunch rubble and later 16th/17th century walls and surfaces were exposed. Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during the excavation of 13 test pits to ascertain the depth of the foundations of the standing building and the height of surviving in situ archaeological deposits. These revealed that archaeological remains, including human burials, survived in the area with basements. In the area without basements there with relatively little disturbance of archaeological deposits, indicating a high probability for the survival of a sequence of remains spanning the 10th to 19th centuries.</p> <p>Grade II Listed Building – Divinity School, St John’s Street, built in late 19th century, Neo-Tudor, brick with stone dressings.</p> <p>Grade II Listed Building – Lichfield House, All Saints Passage. 17th century timber-framed house with a later additions and alterations.</p> <p>Lindum House, Bridge Street – extant building dating to the 19th century.</p>	Cessford 2006, 2009, 2012, 2015; Cessford <i>et al.</i> 2014	ECB2382, ECB2513, ECB3113, ECB3326, MCB5783, MCB5784, MCB17328, MCB18192, MCB18193, MCB18194, MCB18196, MCB18202, MCB18203, MCB18204, MCB18205, MCB20199, MCB20309
38	544979	258722	Medieval	Resistivity survey at Sidney Sussex College, 1984. A resistivity survey was undertaken in the college gardens to investigate the layout of monastic site. A number of anomalies were identified, a building in the southeast corner of Cloister Court and part of the Friary Cloister. A bank of probable Medieval date and low mound may also be features of the Medieval period; see also gaz. nos. 42, 43, 44 and 48 .	Dark 1987	ECB1680
39a	544760	258710	Medieval	Remains of King’s Hall, Trinity College. A watching brief was carried out in 1992 during building work in the undercroft of the Music Rooms at Trinity College. These lie to the N of Trinity College property, bordering St Johns College 75m W of Trinity Street. Three walls were revealed, evidently relating to the Kings Hall, which predates the College.	Miller 1992	10528, ECB1659, MCB12500
39b	544810	588700	Medieval	Remains of Medieval building outside Trinity College, Cambridge. Medieval stone structure found 1893 during drainage works in lane running alongside southwest side of First Court.	Hughes 1907; Browne 1974	04527, MCB5473
39c	544790	258690	Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval	Roman pottery, found probably 1857 – Whewell’s Court. Grade I Listed Building. Trinity College Chapel built to replace of the chapel of King’s Hall in the reign of Mary I. It was not completed until 1567 and the date of consecration is unknown. The walls are rendered brick, stone and flint with ashlar dressing. An archaeological investigation was undertaken within the quire of Trinity College chapel.	Hughes 1907; RCHM 1959; Browne 1974; Appleby 2010; Newman 2011	04542, 05177b, DCB7098, ECB3581, MCB5490, MCB6293, MCB19918
39d	544790	258660	Medieval, Post-Medieval	Porter’s Lodge, Trinity College, Cambridge. An archaeological investigation revealed details of the 15 th century and later building works. Finds include tobacco pipe fragments, a spur, Medieval and later pottery, glass and metalwork.	Newman 2013c	ECB3730, MCB19919
39e	544815	258665	Medieval, Post-Medieval	Excavation at Trinity College gateway, 1991. Four phases of activity were identified during the excavation of a small sondage was excavated in the northern front lawn of Trinity College. The earliest features comprised a slot which held a large posthole, and a series of surf ace deposits, containing quantities of bone and Saxo-Norman pottery. Sealing these was layer of soil which contained small quantities of 13 th -15 th century pottery, interpreted as backyard-type deposits. In turn this was sealed by a deposit of garden soils which correspond to the bank bordering the college lawn, containing material of 16 th -17 th century date.	Evans 1991b	ECB2992, MCB17923

40	544840	258700	Medieval, Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building. All Saints' Church (site of), Cambridge, demolished 1865. Area paved, with memorial cross. Memorial cross on site of All Saints Church. All Saints, which formerly stood in St John's Street, opposite St John's hospital, is first mentioned as having been bestowed upon the monks of St Albans 1077 - 1093. The old church was destroyed in 1865, when St John's Street was widened	RCHM 1959; Roach 1967	04756, DCB7757, MCB5747
41	544910	258720	Medieval	Saxon brooch, Whewell's Court, Cambridge.	White 1895; Browne 1974	04541, MCB5489
42	544960	258710	Medieval	Medieval stonework and glass objects found in Sidney Sussex College. Resistivity survey Sidney Sussex 1984: A resistivity survey was undertaken in the college gardens to investigate the layout of monastic site. A number of anomalies were identified, a building in the southeast corner of Cloister Court and part of the Friary Cloister. A bank of probable Medieval date and low mound may also be features of the Medieval period; see also gaz. no. 38 .	Browne 1974	04602, ECB1680, MCB5555
43	545008	258712	Medieval	King's Ditch. See gaz. no. 6 for details	-	04999
44	545000	258700	Medieval, Post-Medieval	Medieval tile found 1941 during digging of Master's garden by Garden Court. Franciscan Friary (site of), founded in the mid-13th century (c. 1226) on the site of an old synagogue. The friary was enlarged and rebuilt before 1330 and was dissolved in 1538.	Salzman 1948; RCHM 1959; Wilson & Hurst 1960; Roach 1967; Knowles & Hadcock 1971; Browne 1974; Dark 1987; Salt 1993	04546, 05004, 05004a, DCB7095, DCB7097, DCB7150, DCB7151, DCB7152, ECB1680, MCB5494, MCB6059, MCB6060
45	544900	258700	Medieval	Finds of a string of blue glass beads, a comb and a spindle whorl are recorded. All from Petty Cury, but not necessarily associated. Meaney gives the grid ref above and places these in the grouping Cambridge II Town.	Meaney 1964	10362, MCB12306
46	544920	258690	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building. Lloyds bank, Sidney Street, Cambridge, originally built for Foster's Bank in 1891.	HER ref.	DCB7274, MCB19888
47	544940	258680	Medieval	13 th century jug found at a depth of 16ft. Described as 'quite perfect.' Precise details of the location of the find are unknown.	HER ref.	07983, MCB9618
48	544000	258000	Medieval	Medieval seal (of the vice custos of the Grey Friars). Found by workmen pulling down an old wall. The exact location is not stated, but thought to have been found in the vicinity of Sidney Sussex college. Resistivity survey at Sidney Sussex College, 1984. A resistivity survey was undertaken in the college gardens to investigate the layout of monastic site. A number of anomalies were identified, a building in the southeast corner of Cloister Court and part of the Friary Cloister. A bank of probable Medieval date and low mound may also be features of the Medieval period; see also gaz. no. 38 .	HER ref.	04434, ECB1680, MCB5369
49	545000	258670	Medieval, Post-Medieval	Medieval and Post-Medieval remains, Sidney Sussex. A programme of evaluation was undertaken in anticipation on the construction of a new dining room behind Chapel Court. A 5m x 3m trench and two test pits were excavated, revealing a sequence of deposits dating back to the monastic use of the site. A substantial feature sealed with a lining of clay was recorded, interpreted as a possible Medieval tank/fish pond. Such features are well documented components of Medieval monastic settlements.	Hind <i>et al.</i> 1994	ECB1595, MCB15900
50	545100	258700	Roman	Roman finds found in Malcolm Street. Bronze horse with what is perhaps a pricket rising from its back was found, associated with a coin of Pertinax (AD 193).	Wilkes & Elrington 1978	04705, MCB5686
51	545120	258700	Post-Medieval	Cambridge Brewery: built by George Scales in 1866 as a pub brewery and comprised a two storey building with timber upper floor on brick arches. There is a cast-water tank about the roof. Used until 1926, it has now been converted to the rear bar, with sign still visible at the top of the building.	Balchin & Filby 2001	MCB16524

52	544840	258670	Roman	Coins of the Roman period, possibly of Caracalla, and minted in Nicaea, found during construction of new buildings opposite Trinity College in 1859. Three Roman coins (Claudius and Caracalla).	Babington 1864; Browne 1974	04567, MCB5519
53	544840	258640	Medieval	Found at 20 Trinity Street during building work in 1895. The strap end is probably Medieval but derived from an Anglo-Saxon type of the 9 th century.	Hughes 1907; Browne 1974	04588, MCB5541
54	544940	258650	Post-Medieval	Cellars and ovens.	HER ref.	04888, MCB5909
55	544970	258660	Medieval	Medieval pottery, Sidney Street; precise location not known – found near corner of Green Street (HER records this as 'Silver Street, near the corner of Green Street).	Browne 1974	04539, MCB5486
56	545050	258660	Medieval	Cross known as Cope's Cross stood at the angle formed by Hobson Street and King Street.	Stokes 1917; Lobel 1975	04706, MCB5687
57	544960	258630	Medieval	Saxon pottery found at 48 Sidney Street in 1904.	Browne 1974	04604, MCB5557
58	544917	588290	Roman	Union Building. During construction of the Union Building and subsequent extension, human remains were recovered. These included two Roman cinerary urns and undated skeletal material. Precise location of these finds is unknown. In a later extension Hughes observed Roman pottery, oyster shells and bone and described the area as, 'the only place where we have evidence of Roman occupation of any importance within the limits of the ancient town, (1906: 410).	Hughes 1906; Alexander <i>et al.</i> 2004	CAU/UAD
59	544892	258910	Medieval, Post-Medieval	1. Archaeological monitoring of a series of boreholes at the multi storey car park on Park Street, Cambridge identified a small number of possible archaeological features that could not be fully investigated due to the nature of the works. Borehole 1 identified a possible archaeological feature comprising redeposited natural at the lowest level with overlying deposits suggestive of garden soils, natural was identified at a maximum depth of 2.3m. Borehole 2 identified modern levelling deposits associated with the demolition of a 19th-20th century building overlying three layers of deposits; natural was identified at a maximum depth of 2.4m. Boreholes 3 & 4 identified no significant layers of deposits and natural was identified at a maximum depth of 1.49m. Borehole 5 identified several archaeological layers overlying a metre of deposits thought to represent alluvial action and waterlogged conditions, natural was identified at a maximum depth of 3.4m. Borehole 6 also identified several archaeological layers that appeared to be relatively rich in material culture, a similar build up of alluvial deposits were also encountered suggestive of a palaeochannel, natural was identified at a maximum depth of 4.1m. The evidence suggests that several features survive on the site including Medieval to post Medieval garden soils and there is a potential for further features such as waste and cess pits. The alluvial deposits in boreholes 5 & 6 indicate the underlying gravels slope towards the north and northeast. The finds assemblage included a small quantity of undated animal bone, two pieces of worked bone tentatively dated to the late Medieval to post Medieval period and four fragments of worked flint.	Robinson 2014.	MCB23533
60	544824	258961	Prehistory – Post Medieval	Archaeological excavations were carried out on the site in 2015 revealing several phases of activity from the middle Bronze Age through to the 20th century. The excavation was carried out following the demolition of the Edwardian (20th century) terraced houses on the site.	Cessford 2016	MCB25080
61	545014	258902	Roman	Between March and the end of October 2015 archaeological monitoring was carried out of building works being undertaken in the West Court area of Jesus College. Four sites were monitored, three of which, the Park Street Transformer see (63), Soakaway and Basement areas, produced archaeology. All three areas had Roman features within them, with evidence of Medieval, Post-medieval and modern truncation above.	Timberlake & Webb 2016	ECB4418
62	544824	258961	Prehistory – Post Medieval	Archaeological investigations were undertaken in advance of the WYNG Gardens development on Thompson's Lane in Cambridge, formerly known as 1–8 St. Clement's Gardens, by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU)	Cessford 2017	
63	545014	258902	Roman	Between March and the end of October 2015 archaeological monitoring was carried out on building works being undertaken on Park Street Transformer.	Timberlake & Webb 2016	ECB4418

APPENDIX 3: GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION LOGS

The following logs were recorded during the geotechnical investigation that was conducted at the site in 2014 (see further Robinson 2014).

BOREHOLE 1		Surface height 7.18m OD		
Methodology	Depth	Deposit		Material Culture
Hand-dug test pit (0.77 x 0.79m) to a depth of 0.54m	0.0–0.22m	Car park floor/ foundations	Concrete	
	0.22–0.34m		Hardcore	
Hand-dug bore guide-hole (0.32 x 0.39m) to a depth of 1.59m	0.34–0.72m	Modern made ground	[002] Dark, slightly greenish-grey silty-clay flecked with white mortar pieces, frequent small gravels and occasional pieces of clunch. Compacted.	Pottery (19 th century industrial refined whiteware), animal bone, oyster shells, ceramic building material (CBM)
	0.72–1.16m		[006] Pale to mid grey clayey silt with frequent soft white clunch and mortar pieces and occasional small gravels. Compacted.	
	1.16–1.37m		[003] Mid greyish-brown slightly clayey sand-silt of loose compaction with occasional small gravels. Soil-like.	
	1.37–c.1.8m		[004] Dark blackish-brown slightly clayey sandy-silt of loose compaction with occasional small gravels. Soil-like.	Animal bone
Machine drilled (0.12m diameter bore). Spoil observed in c. 0.2m spits to a depth of c.2.3m	c.1.8–c.2.1m	[005] Mid grey-brown sandy-silt with frequent small and medium-sized gravels		Worked clay/pottery
	c.2.1m+	Small and medium gravels in a yellow-grey slightly clayey, sandy matrix. Natural.		
	<p>Summary: Below the car park foundations and two modern made-ground deposits, three archaeological layers were present. The upper two layers had characteristics suggestive of garden soils, although they could also represent horizontal strata in a wider archaeological feature. The lowest layer appeared to be a mixture of redeposited natural gravels with simultaneous silt accumulation and may represent the fill of an archaeological feature. Natural gravels were observed from a depth of c. 2.1–2.3m.</p>			

BOREHOLE 2		Surface height 7.21m OD		
Methodology	Depth	Deposit		Material Culture
Hand-dug test pit (0.74 x 0.85m) to a depth of 0.48m	0.0–0.18m	Car park floor/ foundations	Concrete	
	0.18–0.29m		Hardcore	
	0.29–0.48m	Modern made ground	[007] Dark grey-black clay-sand-silt with edge of possible <i>in situ</i> late 19 th /20 th century brick wall. Very compacted.		CBM fragments
0.48–0.74m	[008] Concrete floor with adjacent deposit of dark greyish-black clay-sand-silt flecked with white mortar/clunch fragments. Very compacted.		Pottery (16 th /17 th century slip trailed glazed red earthenware, rim), tobacco pipe, CBM fragments	
0.74–1.15m	[009] Very dark brown-black clay-sand-silt with occasional gravels. Quite compacted.		CBM fragments	
Hand-dug bore guide-hole (0.35 x 0.39m) to a depth of 1.74m	1.15–1.55m		[010] Dark grey-brown clay-sand-silt with occasional small gravels and oyster shell fragments. Soil-like.	CBM fragments
	1.55–1.68m		[011] Slightly yellowish brown-grey sandy-silt with frequent gravels	
	1.68–c.2.0m		[012] Mid orange clayey-sand with occasional small gravels.	Worked flint
	Machine drilled (0.12m diameter bore). Spoil observed in c. 0.2m spits to a depth of c.2.4m		c.2.0–c.2.2m	[013] Pale to mid brown clayey-sand with frequent pea grit, small gravels and white chalky flecks. May be natural.
		c.2.2m+	Small and medium gravels in a yellow-brown sandy-clay matrix. Natural.	
Summary:	Below the car park foundations and a series of three modern levelling deposits incorporated around the remains of a demolished late 19 th /20 th century building, an intermixed made-ground/archaeological layer may represent an earlier phase of levelling. Underlying this were two gravelly sand-silt layers, which may be fills of a larger feature and, below them, a further gravelly-clayey deposit which may represent a primary fill of the feature or the uppermost horizon of the river-terrace gravels. Natural gravels were observed from a depth of c. 2.2–2.4m.			

BOREHOLE 3		Surface height 5.97m OD		
Methodology	Depth	Deposit		Material Culture
Hand-dug test pit (0.8 x 0.8m) to a depth of 0.8m	0.0–0.2m	Car park floor/ foundations	Concrete	Animal bone
	0.2–0.36m		Hardcore	
	0.36–0.8m	Modern made ground	[001] Dark, slightly brownish-grey sandy-silt with frequent gravels. Very compacted.	
Hand-dug bore guide-hole (0.36 x 0.37m) to a depth of 1.3m	0.8m+	Small and medium gravels in a coarse yellow-orange sandy-silt matrix. Natural.		
Summary:	A single layer of modern made ground was identified below the car park foundations. This layer appeared to be a levelling deposit, laid directly onto the (truncated?) natural gravels prior to construction of the car park building. Natural gravels were observed from a depth of 0.8–1.3m.			

BOREHOLE 4		Surface height 5.97m OD		
Methodology	Depth	Deposit		Material Culture
Hand-dug test pit (0.7 x 0.93m) to a depth of 0.82m	0.0–0.26m	Car park floor/ foundations	Concrete	
	0.26–0.55m		Orange sand and gravel	
	0.55–0.82m		Layer of grey sand, gravel and soft thin layers of grey mortar/clayey material	
Hand-dug bore guide-hole (0.36 x 0.39m) to a depth of 1.49m	0.82m+	Small and medium gravels in a coarse yellow-orange sandy-silt matrix. Natural.		
Summary:	The concrete car park floor and its two underlying foundation layers of builder's sand and gravels directly overlaid the (truncated?) natural gravels. Natural gravels were observed from a depth of 0.82–1.49m.			

BOREHOLE 5		Surface height 7.15m OD		
Methodology	Depth	Deposit		Material Culture
Hand-dug test pit (0.75 x 1.1m) to a depth of 0.63m	0.0–0.22m	Car park floor/ foundations	Concrete	
	0.22–0.27m		Hardcore	
	0.27–0.55m	Modern made ground	[014] Dark grey sandy-silt with frequent gravels and demolition rubble. Very compacted.	CBM fragments
	0.55–0.77m		[015] Dark grey sandy-silt with frequent white mortar flecks and occasional small gravels. Very compacted. <i>In situ</i> cast iron pipe with a clay surrounding fill at a depth of c. 0.63m.	Animal bone, tobacco pipe
Hand-dug bore guide-hole (0.35 x 0.35m) to a depth of 1.69m	0.77–1.55m	[016] Dark slightly brownish grey-black sandy-silt with occasional small gravels and oyster shell fragments. Soil-like.	Pottery (16 th /17 th century plain red coarseware), animal bone, worked bone, oyster shell	
	1.55–1.75m	[017] Mid to dark brown sandy-silt with frequent small and medium gravels. Moderately compacted, soil-like.	Animal bone	
	1.75–c.2.1m	[018] Mid brown sandy-silt with frequent of mid greenish-brown (cessy?) sandy-silt patches and occasional small gravels. Moderately compacted.	Pottery (17 th century plain red coarseware), animal bone	
Machine drilled (0.12m diameter bore). Spoil observed in c. 0.2m spits to a depth of 3.4m	c.2.1–c.2.3m	[019] Proto peat. Mid to dark brown organic silt with occasional white, coarse sand grains visible.		
	c.2.3–c.2.7m	[020] Pale brownish-grey clayey silt with small mid-orange sandy patches and occasional small and medium gravels.		
	c.2.7–c.3.1m	[021] Proto peat. Mid to dark brown organic silt with occasional white, coarse sand grains visible.		
	c.3.1m+	Yellow orange gravels in coarse-grained sandy-silt. Natural.		
Summary:	Below the car park foundations and two layers of modern made-ground, incorporating an <i>in situ</i> cast iron pipe, an earlier, intermixed made-ground/archaeological layer was present. Beneath this were two archaeological layers (the lower with a cessy component) which may represent the fills of a feature. Underlying these layers there was over a metre of deposits relating to alluvial action and peat formation in swampy, waterlogged conditions. A thin 'proto' peat, rich with organics, overlaid a very mixed clayey silt and sandy deposit suggestive of a reasonably high energy alluvial episode. This in turn overlaid a thicker peat layer. Natural gravels were observed from a depth of c.3.1–3.4m.			

BOREHOLE 6		Surface height 7.20m OD		
Methodology	Depth	Deposit		Material Culture
Hand-dug test pit (0.75 x 96m) to a depth of 0.57m	0.0–0.22m	Car park floor/ foundations	Concrete	
	0.22–0.48m		Hardcore	
Hand-dug bore guide-hole (0.38 x 0.40m) to a depth of 1.54m	0.48–0.87m	Modern made ground	[022] Dark grey-black clay-sand-silt with frequent small and medium gravels and frequent white mortar flecks. Very compacted.	CBM fragments
	0.87–1.11m		[023] Dark brownish-grey clay-sand-silt with occasional small gravels and oyster shell fragments. Moderately compacted. Quite soil-like.	Pottery (15 th century greyware), animal bone, oyster shell
	1.11–1.39m		[024] Dark brownish-grey clay-sand-silt with rare small gravels. Moderately compacted. Soil-like.	
	1.39–c.1.6m		[025] Dark brownish-black clay-sand-silt with frequent gravels and white chalk/clunch/mortar flecks. Very compacted.	Animal bone, oyster shell, tile, CBM fragments
Machine drilled (0.12m diameter bore). Spoil observed in c. 0.2m spits to a depth of 4.1m	c.1.6–c.2.4m		[026] Greenish-grey, slightly sandy clayey-silt with occasional tiny white chalk/clunch/mortar pieces. Very compacted.	Pottery (Roman Samian ware; 18 th century green glazed stoneware), animal bone
	c.2.4–c.3.0m		[027] Slightly greenish, grey-brown sandy-silt with occasional gravels. Very compacted.	Pottery (15 th century greyware; 16 th century greyware; 16 th century pinkware)
	c.3.0–c.3.1m		[028] Pale to mid yellowish-brown clayey silt with very small white chalky flecks.	
	c.3.1–c.3.3m		[029] Mid greyish-brown clayey silt with black organic material in horizontal bands. An alluvial (palaeochannel?) deposit.	
	c.3.3–c.3.5m		[030] Dark greyish-brown sandy-silt with lenses of small gravels and occasional black organic material.	
	c.3.5m+		Mottled yellow-grey and orange clayey sandy-silt with quite frequent small, medium and large gravels. Natural.	
Summary:	Below the car park foundations and modern made-ground, a further two layers which may represent earlier levelling or horizontal strata of 'garden soil' were present. Beneath these layers, a series of three very compacted and material culture-rich layers suggest the presence of an archaeological feature or an earlier episode of concerted ground consolidation/improvement. Underlying these layers were a series of three strata which may have related to alluvial action. The uppermost, a clayey silt, may be an alluvial layer or the base of sediment of the overlying consolidation deposits. The mid layer is a banded organic-rich alluvially-derived deposit with the appearance of a palaeochannel sediment laid down in very slow-moving conditions. Beneath this, a slightly thicker alluvial deposit combined lenses of small gravels, indicating slightly higher energy water flow, with occasional organics. Natural gravels were observed from a depth of c.3.5–4.1m.			

APPENDIX 4: FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS

Feature Number	Trench	Type	Context Numbers	Type	Description	Form	Dimensions (in metres)			Spotdate
							L	W	D	
1	4	Pit	1	Fill	Compacted brown-black gravelly sandy silt with small stones inclusions	Sub-rectangular	1.30	1.16	0.35	1st-3rd c.
			2	Fill	Compact black sandy silt with gravel inclusions					
			3	Fill	Compact grey brown sandy silt with gravel, small stone and charcoal inclusions					
			4	Cut	Steep to moderate sides, concave base					
2	4	Pit	5	Fill	Compacted dark grey sandy silt with gravel, stone and pea-grit inclusions	Sub-rectangular	1.25+	0.80	0.18	
			6	Cut	Gradual sides, concave base					
3	4	Pit	7	Fill	Compacted dark grey sandy silt with gravel and pea-grit inclusions	Sub-rectangular?	1.15+	0.95+	0.25+	
			8	Fill	Moderately loose and friable grey brown sandy silt with gravel and small stones inclusions	Sub-rectangular?				
			9	Cut	Moderate sides, slightly concave base	Sub-rectangular?				
4	4	Pit	10	Fill	Banded layers of dark brown sandy silt, greyish gravelly sand, yellow sand and dark grey sandy silt	Unknown	0.75+	0.58+	0.30+	
			11	Cut	Steep to moderate sides, base not reached					
5	4	Pit	12	Fill	Compacted dark grey sandy silt with gravel, stones and pea-grit inclusions	Sub-circular	1.20	1.02	0.06	
			13	Cut	Moderate sides, flat base					
6	4	Pit	14	Fill	Moderately compact dark grey brown sandy silt with gravel and stones inclusions	Sub-rectangular	0.80+	0.91+	0.20	2nd-4th c.
			15	Cut	Steep to moderate sides, concave base					

Feature Number	Trench	Type	Context Numbers	Type	Description	Form	Dimensions (in metres)			Spotdate
							L	W	D	
7	4	Pit	16	Fill	Moderately compact black sandy silt with gravel and small stones inclusions	Sub-rectangular?	1.04+	1.68	0.21	2nd-3rd c.
7	4		17	Cut	Moderate sides, flat base	Sub-rectangular?	1.04+	1.68	0.21	
8	4	Pit	18	Fill	Moderately compact black sandy silt with gravel and small stone inclusions	Unknown	0.70+	1.04	0.13	Late Iron Age
			19	Cut	Moderate sides, flat base					
9	4	Pit	20	Fill	Moderately compact black sandy silt with gravel and small stone inclusions	Unknown	0.72+	0.96+	0.30+	
			21	Cut	Moderate sides, flat base					
10	4	Car park	22	Floor	Concrete slabs	Unknown	5.00+	5.00+	0.25-0.50	
			23	Fill	Compacted dark grey to black sandy silt with clay and sand patches, gravel, stones, bricks, concrete, asbestos, iron, etc., inclusions					
			24	Cut	Construction cut with uneven base.					
			25	Structure	Concrete pad (stanchion) with parts of the former preserved into the concrete	Sub-rectangular	2.56	1.04	Unknown	
11	1	Stanchion	26	Structure	1 course of unfrogged flat-laid bricks	Sub-rectangular	1.50 - 1.90	0.88 - 1.06	1.50	
			27	Structure	1 course of unfrogged, on edge bricks and irregularly laid bricks in mortar. Slightly different orientation from (26)					
			28	Structure	Bricks fragments, gravel and stones in yellowish sand and lime mortar					
			29	Cut	Lower foundation cut: uneven vertical sides, flat base, SW-NE					
			126	Fill	Moderately compact black silt					
12	1	Borehole	31	Fill	Mix of clay and dark silt	Sub-circular	0.70	0.60	1.70+	
			32	Cut	Cut of borehole					
13	1	Pit	33	Fill	Compact grey clay-silt with gravel, small stones, chalk and charcoal	Sub-rectangular?	4.30+	2.00	0.30	16th-19th c.
			34	Cut	Vertical sides, flat base, SE-NW					

Feature Number	Trench	Type	Context Numbers	Type	Description	Form	Dimensions (in metres)			Spotdate
							L	W	D	
15	1	Pit	41	Fill	Heterogeneous grey silty clay with gravel, grit, mortar and chalk inclusions	Unknown	3.30+	1.00+	0.22	18th-19th c.
			42	Cut	Concave edge, flat base					
16	1	Pit	43	Fill	Semi-friable dark brown sandy silt with grit, gravel, stones, CBM and chalk inclusions	Sub-rectangular?	0.42+	0.36	0.16	
			44	Cut	Cut of pit: moderate to steep sides, narrow and concave base					
17	1	Pit	45	Fill	Heterogeneous grey compact clay mixed with metallic dust. Stones, pebbles, mortar and CBM inclusions	Unknown	0.57+	0.68+	Unkn wn	
			46	Cut	Not excavated, only seen in plan					
18	1	Car park	47	Floor	Concrete slab	N/A	4.50+	4.50+	0.50	
			48	Fill	Compact pinkish orange mortary gravel and compact grey clay silt					
			49	Cut	Flat-ish base, unknown sides					
19	2	Wall foundation	63	Fill	Dark greyish brown, silty clay. With frequent clunch, mortar and stone.	Linear	3.40	0.62	0.16	
			64	Cut	Potential wall foundation. Running E-W across trench.					
21	3	Car park related	67	Floor	Concrete slab of car park	Rectangular	5.00+	5.00+	0.94	
			68	Structure	SW-NE aligned concrete beam of car park with brick rubble in base					
			69	Cut	SW-NE aligned concrete beam of car park with brick rubble in base					
			70	Structure	Drain for car park with concrete over service and then material similar to general backfill					
			71	Cut	Drain for car park with concrete over service and then material similar to general backfill					

Feature Number	Trench	Type	Context Numbers	Type	Description	Form	Dimensions (in metres)			Spotdate
							L	W	D	
			72	Fill	General backfill of cellar, quite mixed mainly dark silty soil with a reasonable amount of rubble					
			73	Cut	Vertical (?) sides, flat (?) base					
22	3	Robbing trench	74	Fill	Dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional pebbles and rubble	Linear	1.00+	0.25+	0.50+	
22	3	Robbing trench	75	Cut	Vertical (?) sides, flat (?) base	Linear	1.00+	0.25+	0.50+	
23	3	Cellar	76	Floor	Poured concrete floor for cellars. Light grey concrete with frequent small sub-rounded gravel		3.40+	3.20+	0.08	
24	3	Cellar	77	Floor	Poured concrete floor for cellars. Light grey concrete with frequent small sub-rounded gravel	N/A	3.40+	3.30+	0.08	
25	1	Pit	91	Fill	Moderately compact grey clay silt with gravel, stones, CBM and chalk inclusions	Unknown	0.45+	0.65+	0.35	16th-17th c.
			92	Cut	Steep sides, flat base					
26	1	Pit	93	Fill	Moderately compact grey clay silt and white clay patches with CBM and stone TL inclusions	Unknown	1.80+	0.35+	0.28	Medieval
			94	Cut	Flat to concave base, unknown sides (truncated)					
27	1	Pit	95	Fill	Moderately compact grey clay silt with gravel, stones, charcoal, chalk and CBM	Sub-rectangular?	1.40+	1.34	0.40	Medieval
			96	Cut	Steep sides, flat base					
28	1	Pit	37	Fill	Compact mid to dark grey silty clay with stones and CBM inclusions	Sub-rectangular?	2.20	1.80	0.27	13th-15th c.
			97	Cut	Pit: moderate sides, slightly concave base					
29	1	Pit	99	Fill	darkish grey, moderately compact clay silt with chalk and gravel inclusions	Unknown	0.82	0.02+	0.29	

Feature Number	Trench	Type	Context Numbers	Type	Description	Form	Dimensions (in metres)			Spotdate
							L	W	D	
			100	Cut	Moderate side, flat base; only seen in section					
30	1	Pit	104	Fill	Compact grey clay with chalk, charcoal and gravel inclusions	Circular?	1.40+	0.70+	1.00+	16th-17th c.
			105	Cut	Steep sides, base not excavated					
			109	Fill	Compact whitish grey clay with frequent chalk inclusions					
			112	Fill	Moderately compact black silt with red-orange iron panning	Circular?	1.40+	0.70+	1.00+		16th-17th c.
31	1	Pit	110	Fill	Soft dark brown silty clay with stones inclusions	Unknown	0.40+	0.70+	0.55	
			111	Fill	Soft dark clay silt					
			114	Cut	Steep sides, slightly concave base					
32	1	Pit	118	Fill	Moderately compact dark brown clay silt with gravel and stone inclusions	Sub-rectangular?	0.94+	0.61+	0.14	
			119	Cut	Gradual to steep sides, flat base					
33	1	Pit	116	Fill	Moderately compact dark brown clay silt with gravel and stone inclusions	Circular?	0.48+	0.52+	0.11	2nd-4th c.
			120	Cut	Gradual sides, rather flat base					
34	1	Pit	115	Fill	Moderately compact dark brown clay silt with gravel and stone inclusions	Unknown	0.38	0.32	0.15	2nd-4th c.
			121	Cut	Unknown sides, slightly concave base					
35	1	Pit	117	Fill	moderately compact dark brown clay silt with gravel and stone inclusions	Sub-rectangular?	0.40	0.26	0.15	3rd-4th c.
			122	Cut	Concave base					
36	1	Pit	124	Fill	Moderately compact dark brown grey sandy silt with white clay lining	Circular?	1.80+	0.90+	Unkn wn	
			125	Cut	Not excavated, only seen in plan					
38	3	Pit	137	Fill	Compact and sticky sandy silt. Dark brown grey with moderate gravel and small pebble, occasional charcoal. E-W?	Linear?	0.66+	0.30+	Unkn wn	

Feature Number	Trench	Type	Context Numbers	Type	Description	Form	Dimensions (in metres)			Spotdate
							L	W	D	
			138	Cut	Not excavated					
39	3	Pit	139	Fill	Dark brown grey clay silt with whitish clay patches and occasional gravel	Linear?	0.60+	0.40+	Unknown	
			140	Cut	Not excavated. E-W					
40	3	Robbing trench	141	Fill	Dark-grey clay silt, mixed with more greenish sandy lenses. Stones (in moderate quantity) line the bottom	Irregular	0.92+	0.90+	0.20	3rd-4th c.
			142	Cut	Slightly flat to uneven cut of potential robbing of the footing/ pad [144]-[145]					
41	3	Footing	144	Structure	Mortared footing/ pad composed of small to medium stones (very probably barnack limestone) unworked, apart from 1 or 2 fragments with a straightened side. No visible organisation of the stones or courses. A few small to medium irregular pebbles are mixed with the limestone. The stones are linked by a friable to semi-friable yellow sandy mortar with gravel and pea-grit inclusions.	Linear	0.92+	0.82+	0.13+	
41	3	Footing	145	Cut	Vertical sides	Linear	0.92+	0.82+	0.13+	
42	1	Layer	36	Layer	Semi-friable dark grey sandy silt with stones, gravel, clunch, CBM, mortar inclusions	N/A	4.30+	1.98+	0.28	18th-19th c.
43	1	Layer	35	Layer	Compact dark grey sandy silt with gravel and charcoal	N/A	4.30+	0.50+	0.15	
44	1	Layers	38	Layer	Very dark grey, compact silty clay with stones, flint, chalk, charcoal and CBM inclusions	N/A	3.20+	1.15+	0.50+	Medieval to 16th-17th c.
			103	Layer	Fine dark brown, nearly black silt		3.30+	0.50+	0.50+	
			113	Layer	Same as (38)		0.46+	0.22	0.15	

Feature Number	Trench	Type	Context Numbers	Type	Description	Form	Dimensions (in metres)			Spotdate
							L	W	D	
45	1	Layer	101	Layer	Semi-friable light grey clay. Maybe = [109]/F.30	N/A	1.15+	0.30+	0.14	
46	1	Layer	102	Layer	Soft dark grey silty clay with small stones inclusions	N/A	0.70+	0.08+	0.10+	
47	1	Layer	106	Layer	Brown, soft silt with gravel and stones inclusions	N/A	2.00+	2.00+	0.42	Medieval
48	1	Layers	107	Layer	Very compact pebble and gravel layer in a mixed brown and black sandy silt	N/A	2.00+	2.00+	0.10	3rd-4th c.
			108	Layer	Black silt with gravel, pea-grit and stones inclusions	N/A	2.00+	2.00+	0.15	
49	1	Subsoil	123	Subsoil	Compacted brown-yellow slightly silty sandy gravel	N/A	1.20+	1.20+	0.22	
50	2	Car park	50	Floor	Concrete slabs of car park.	N/A	4.40	4.40	1.26	
			51	Fill	Brick/ sand/ stone matrix. Backfilled rubble. Uniform across car park site.					
			52	Fill	Sand makeup layer					
			53	Fill	Concrete hardcore					
			54	Fill	Dump deposit. Dark greyish brown, friable, silty clay. With occasional small stones and modern brick	Sub-rectangular. Flat base. Vertical sides	4.40	4.40	1.26	
			57	Fill	Backfilled modern car park rubble					
			58	Cut	Cut					
			59	Structure	Element of drain in situ					
60	Cut	Cut of modern filled drain								
51	2	Layers	55		Same as [89]	N/A	3.45+	3.45+	0.87	16th-19th c.
			56		Same as [90]					
			89	Layer	Light brown mottled grey, firm to friable, silty sand. Frequent clunch grey inclusions.					
			90	Layer	Dark grey brown, firm silty sand. With occasional stone and pebble inclusions.					
			128	Spit	Spit of [90]					

Feature Number	Trench	Type	Context Numbers	Type	Description	Form	Dimensions (in metres)			Spotdate
							L	W	D	
			129	Spit	Spit of [90]					
			130	Spit	Spit of [90]. Machine portion of layer [90]					
			167	Layer	Mixture lens of charcoal and chalk in mid-pale grey brown silty clay					
52	2	Layers	153	Spit	Spit of [156]	N/A	2.37+	2.37+	0.73	Medieval
			154	Spit	Spit of [156]					
			155	Spit	Spit of [156]					
			156	Layer	Mid greyish brown clayish sand with small stones and occ-rare charcoal flecks. Poorly sorted and homogenous					
53	2	Layer	157	Spit	Spit of [158]	N/A	1.00+	1.00+	0.18	Medieval
			158	Layer	Dark grey with greenish patches, soft, sandy clay. With rare charcoal fragments and occasional small size stones					
54	2	Layer	159	Layer	Lens of yellow sandy gravels and few other inclusions	N/A	1.00+	0.70+	0.10 - 0.01	2nd-4th c.
55	2	Layer	160	Layer	Greenish brown, soft sandy clay. With small size stones and charcoal fragments included. Poorly sorted and relatively homogenous	N/A	2.35+	2.35+	0.50+	2nd-4th c.
			161	Spit	Spit of [160]					
			162	Spit	Spit of [160]					
			163	Spit	Spit of [160]					
56	2	Layer	164	Layer	Mid to pale grey very fine particulate clay with rare small stones and frequent small shell inclusions	N/A	1.00+	1.00+	0.45	
			165	Layer	Dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional gravel, rare charcoal and no visible shells	N/A	Not seen	Not seen	0.26	
			166	Layer	Loose basal gravels. Rounded gravels in matrix of waterlogged pale yellow sandy	N/A	Not seen	Not seen	0.13	

Feature Number	Trench	Type	Context Numbers	Type	Description	Form	Dimensions (in metres)			Spotdate
							L	W	D	
					clay. Very loose and sloppy deposit. Layer only seen during augering. At bone, over natural.					
57	3	Floor	134	Floor	Poured floor, either concrete or mortar, with fine gravel inclusions. Have been overlaid by glued down lino in 20th century. Pale grey cement/ concrete with frequent small gravel inclusions	Rectangular	2.27+	0.98+	1.12+	
58	3	Chimney	131	Structure	An angled (45o) chimney in the corner of a room. Composed of some yellow bricks (with 21 holes) as rest of cellar.	Unclear	0.76+	0.45+	1.12+	
59	3	Chimney + Hearth	132	Structure	Brick-built chimney base, built back to back with [131] and angled at 45degrees into the room. Compared of identical yellow pierced bricks as the remainder of the structure.	Triangular	1.10+	0.64+	1.12+	
59	3	Chimney + Hearth	133	Structure	Flat-laid hearth set in front of the chimney. Composed of nine unpierced red bricks, much sooted	Rectangular	0.70	0.34	1.12+	
60	3	Wall	87	Structure	Dividing wall between cellars F.60+F.61 (W-E) with chimneys built against either side. Bricks and mortar identical to (086) and probably same built although relationship is a bit damaged	Linear	3.30+	0.11	0.07	
61	3	Wall	86	Structure	Western wall of cellar. One brick tick, made of perforated bricks (same brick type as 078) set in pale yellow sandy mortar. Max 7.5 courses above floor level surviving. N-S aligned	Linear	3.30	0.11		
62	3	Chimney structure	78	Structure	Western side of chimney base. One brick wide lengthways. "Cambridge whites"/	Linear	0.67	0.28	1.90+	

Feature Number	Trench	Type	Context Numbers	Type	Description	Form	Dimensions (in metres)			Spotdate
							L	W	D	
					yellow bricks (228-230mm long; 108mm wide; 70mm tick) with circular holes all the way through					
			79	Structure	Eastern side of chimney base, same as (078).	Linear	0.66	0.28	1.90+	
			80	Structure	Core of chimney base. Yellowish sandy mortar with some small stones	Rectangular	1.04	0.67	1.90+	
			81	Structure	Brick "heart" in front of chimney. Brick not perforated 230-110mm	Rectangular	1.52	0.47	1.90+	
			82	Structure	Same as [78]	Linear	0.67	0.28	1.90+	
			83	Structure	Same as [79]	Linear	0.66	0.28	1.90+	
			84	Structure	Same as [80]	Rectangular	1.04	0.67	1.90+	
			85	Structure	Same as [81]	Rectangular	1.52	0.47	1.90+	
			88	Cut	Vertical sides and flat base	Rectangular?	5.00+	5.00+	1.90+	
63	3	Foundation	135	Structure	Dense off - white line mortar very frequent brick fragment inclusions (very few whole brick, mostly 1/2 or less)	Rectangular?	3.00+	2.88+	0.60+	
64	3	Layer	136	Layer	Dark grey clay silt, with occasional gravel + pea-grit and charcoal	N/A		1.64+	0.15	
65	3	Layer	143	Layer	Dark grey sticky silt with lenses of off white clay and brown orange sand. Occasional to moderate gravel	N/A		1.30+	0.23	2nd-4th c.
66	3	Pad/ Stepping stone	146	Structure	A group of four limestones fragments (unworked), closely abutting and flat laid.	Sub-square	0.37	0.34	0.07	
67	3	Layer	147	Layer	Dark grey brown, friable silty sand with gravel inclusions	N/A	1.00+	1.00+	0.08-0.02	
68	3	Layer	148	Layer	Dark brown orange friable silty gravel with flinty gravel inclusions	N/A	1.00+	0.90+	0.07-0.11	2nd-4th c.
69	3	Layers	149	Layer	Pale greyish brown silty clay with sub-oval pea-grit and small molluscs inclusions	N/A	1.00+	1.00+	0.20	2nd-4th c.

Feature Number	Trench	Type	Context Numbers	Type	Description	Form	Dimensions (in metres)			Spotdate
							L	W	D	
			150	Layer	dark brown dense and matted peat with rare gravels and pea-grit inclusions	N/A	1.00+	1.00+	0.06-0.12	
			151	Layer	Light grey brown loose silty clay with pea-grit inclusions	N/A	1.00+	1.00+	0.20	
			152	Layer	Friable orange grey brown silty sand-clay with flinty gravel inclusions	N/A	1.00+	1.00+	0.17+	
70	2	Borehole	61	Fill	Modern borehole from 2014. Mix of dark soil and clay, around a plastic pipe	Circular	0.40	0.40	2.97	
			62	Cut	Cut of modern borehole from 2014					

APPENDIX 5: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: cambridg3-332209	
Project Details	
Project name	Park Street Multi-storey Car Park, Cambridge
Short description of the project	Located close the historic city centre, the PDA is situated between known areas of intensive archaeological activity spanning the Prehistoric to Post-Medieval periods. During the trench-based evaluation phase, which consisted of four 5m by 5m trenches, well-preserved, deeply-stratified archaeological sequences were encountered, containing remains spanning the Late Prehistoric to Modern periods in date. In particular, a significant Romano-British component was identified, indicative of occupation associated with the southern suburb of the Roman town. The level of activity appears to have declined during the succeeding Medieval and Post-Medieval periods - possibly in association with the establishment of the King's Ditch, which may partially extend into the PDA - but escalated again sharply during the first three decades of the 19th century when extensive urban development took place. Clusters of tenements and associated commercial premises were constructed at this time along long narrow yards, all of which were demolished in 1962/3 to make way for the construction of the Park Street multi-storey car park itself.
Project dates	Start: 10-07-2018 End: 17-08-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	PSC18 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ECB 5556 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PIT Late Iron Age
Monument type	FOUNDATION Roman
Monument type	PITS Roman
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	FOUNDATIONS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Car park (high-rise)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project Location	
Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE Park Street Multi-storey Car Park, Cambridge
Postcode	CB5 8AS
Study area	0.3 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 4489 5889 52.208731358341 0.120746356641 52 12 31 N 000 07 14 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 3.7m Max: 5.67m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Alison Dickens
Project director/manager	Alison Dickens
Project supervisor	Richard Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	BWB Consulting
Project Archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Store
Physical Archive ID	PSC18
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked bone"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Store
Digital Archive ID	PSC18
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Survey","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Store
Paper Archive ID	PSC18
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Section"
Project Bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title	PARK STREET MULTI-STOREY CAR PARK, CAMBRIDGE: Archaeological Evaluation and Desk-based Assessment
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